

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1979

Established 1887

Dollar Gains 2%, Gold Drops After U.S. Policy Shift

By Carl Gwartz
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (IHT) — The dollar sharply against all major currencies today and gold tumbled once again as international markets reacted favorably to the tight-money U.S. monetary policy announced by Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, at a news conference after his daily meeting with President Jimmy Carter.

The dollar rose 2 percent to 166.063 francs, while gold fell 14 percent to 1,180.25 dollars an ounce. The dollar's rise was the result of a sharp drop in the price of gold, which fell 14 percent to 1,180.25 dollars an ounce. The dollar's rise was the result of a sharp drop in the price of gold, which fell 14 percent to 1,180.25 dollars an ounce.



Premier Masayoshi Ohira ponders election results at his campaign headquarters in Tokyo.

Unexpected Setback for Ohira Japan Ruling Party Fails to Get Majority

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO, Oct. 8 — Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, stung by a voter tax revolt, suffered unexpected losses at the polls yesterday and failed to achieve its goal of a comfortable working majority in the 511-seat House of Representatives.

Unofficial tabulations gave the Liberal Democratic Party 248 seats, short of the 271-seat target fixed by Premier Masayoshi Ohira as necessary to assure passage of vital legislation and one seat less than it previously held in the House.

To Ease Arab Boycott Effects Egypt Banks on Saudi Financier

By Jim Hoagland
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — Egypt has succeeded in easing the Arab world's boycott against President Anwar Sadat's government by extending military aid to Morocco and by enlisting a controversial Saudi Arabian financier to bring new investment to Egypt, informed Arab and U.S. sources report.

On the financial front, Egypt has benefited from the efforts of Adnan Khashoggi of Saudi Arabia in helping arrange a \$1.8-billion financing package for a new telephone system for Egypt, according to associates of the Saudi entrepreneur, international bankers and industry sources.

Distribution Problem Prospects Uncertain For Cambodian Aid

By Iain Guest
GENEVA, Oct. 8 (IHT) — Officials of the Red Cross and United Nations expressed growing concern today over the prospects of their relief effort for Cambodia.

Friday, the agencies said that they would appeal for \$100 million in contributions for Cambodian relief. It would be the largest effort yet to aid the Cambodian population, which has been cut in half by nine years of starvation, forced labor and war.

Whodunnit Given 6 Years in Information Scandal

ST. JOHNS, South Africa, Oct. 8 (AP) — Eschel Rhoadie, master of a secret \$100-million African propaganda campaign that allegedly reached into the United States and around the world, was sentenced today to six years in prison on a fraud conviction.

Rhoadie, 46, the former South African information secretary, had been accused of diverting to his personal use \$90,000 in clandestine labor marked to pay anonymous laborers. He was sentenced to six years in prison on a fraud conviction.

Prague Bars Writer From Returning

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Travel Kocout, one of Czechoslovakia's foremost playwrights and novelists, was stripped of his Czech citizenship today and barred from returning to his homeland from Vienna.

The decision, relayed to him by the Czech Embassy in Vienna, also apparently marked the end of a short-lived experiment designed to offer "sabbaticals" in the West to leading intellectual opponents of the Czech regime in return for their pledge to maintain political silence while abroad.

Kohout Stripped of Citizenship While Abroad

Prague playwright and dissident Pavel Kohout leaves embassy in Vienna yesterday after being told that he will not be allowed to return to Czechoslovakia. At right is his wife, Jitka.

Mr. Kohout said the letter, dated Oct. 1, cited three reasons for the action, which was not taken against his Czech wife, Jitka. One reason was his contacts with Czechoslovak emigres in Vienna, particularly the former journalist Premysl Janry and Edvard Mlynar, a former secretary of the central committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Morocco Claims 1,000 Guerrillas Killed in Sahara

ABAT, Morocco, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Morocco denied today that Polisario guerrillas had seized the second largest town in the Western Sahara and said that more than 1,000 guerrillas had been killed in two days.

Describing the battle as the most important in four years of fighting in the region, the Information Ministry said that 5,000 Polisario guerrillas attacked the town of Smara in three directions Saturday and Sunday. The ministry said that about 350 guerrillas were killed.

FBI Probes U.S. Visa Corruption

By John M. Crewdson
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Shortly before Christmas last year, a young Oriental woman, newly arrived in the United States, dutifully produced her "green card" at the request of an immigration officer in Reno, Nev.

Something about the document, highly prized among aliens because it denotes permanent resident status, piqued the officer's curiosity. He checked the files, and discovered that although the card was a genuine one issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, its number duplicated one belonging to another individual.

Nuclear Foes Protest In French Port Town

CHERBOURG, France, Oct. 8 (AP) — Some 500 anti-nuclear demonstrators gathered here tonight to protest the expected arrival of the British cargo ship Pacific Fisher, which was carrying nuclear waste.

No incidents were reported. The ship has been reported en route with seven containers of spent uranium from Japan for the nuclear waste treatment plant here, considered one of the most sophisticated in the world.

Portugal Leader in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes arrived here today on a three-day visit aimed at speeding up Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community and developing economic and technological cooperation between France and Portugal.

Mr. Eanes is the first Portuguese president to visit France since 1976. He will meet with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

10 Persons Wounded

Gunmen Kill 3 Policemen
In Spain's Basque Region

MADRID, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Basque guerrillas today killed three policemen and wounded at least 10 persons in the north of Spain.

In the small town of Puente Arce near Santander, suspected Basque guerrillas, pretending to have had an auto accident, knocked at a police post shortly after midnight and fired on its three occupants with pistols.

Police said that two sergeants of the paramilitary civil guard died in-

stantly and that a third was critically wounded.

In Pamplona, gunmen assassinated a police inspector during the day in the center of the city and escaped in a car that was waiting.

Cafeteria Shooting

In San Sebastian, a commando with submachine guns opened fire in a crowded cafeteria popular with police, wounding five policemen and four civilians.

One of the policemen, Mariano Lopez Ramos, was reported in critical condition in a hospital with wounds in the head and the legs.

They attacks occurred 17 days before the 2.5 million Spanish Basques are scheduled to vote on a home-rule statute that politicians hope will put an end to the political violence in the Basque provinces. As the guerrillas renewed their offensive in the north, Interior Minister Antonio Ibanez Freire flew to San Sebastian for a day of talks with local government officials on security during the crucial referendum.

Guerrillas of the separatist group ETA, who have been blamed privately for today's violence, are fighting to abort the referendum on grounds that the statute denies them independence.

Lapps Rally in Oslo;
Cite Discrimination

OSLO, Oct. 8 (AP) — About 15 Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish Lapps today raised a tent in front of Parliament here and displayed posters protesting alleged discrimination against their minority group.

"Bit by bit our land is taken away from us," the Lapps claimed, adding in a statement: "The Norwegian state fails to recognize our lawful and moral rights. The courts neglect our ancient rights. We lived in these areas long before any others."

Band in Lebanon
Attacks Travelers

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (UPI) — A band of unidentified gunmen kidnapped about 40 travelers today along a highway in mountainous northern Lebanon, Beirut radio said. The Iraqi news agency said seven persons were killed.

A reporter in the northern region said 33 of those kidnapped were released later but that seven persons, all members of the family of former Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh, were missing.

The Iraqi agency said the deaths occurred when 30 rightist Phalangists opened fire on the travelers. The reports indicated that the incident was the latest in a feud between the Franjeh family and the Phalangist group, stemming from the assassination of Mr. Franjeh's son, Tony, in June, 1978.

French News Agency
Elects New President

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP) — Henri Piguet, 39, was elected today as president and director-general of Agence France-Presse, the French news agency announced.

Mr. Piguet, a graduate of France's National School of Administration, succeeds Roger Bouzinac, 59, a former civil servant.



ROAD WORK — A Swiss Air Force Hunter aircraft practices takeoff and landing on a highway near Zurich during the current military maneuvers named Forte. The air force plans on using the nation's roads as airstrips if airports were to be destroyed in wartime.

Japanese Ruling Party Fails to Win Election Majority

(Continued from Page 1)

some kind of check on the LDP in parliament.

The Communists' gains were attributed partly to the party's strategy of concentrating its forces and money in a limited number of constituencies.

The Liberal Democrats, on the other hand, fought each other in many constituencies and divided their forces in factional battles.

The main opposition party, the Socialist, suffered a decline as anticipated. It won 107 seats, compared with its pre-election strength of 123. The minor opposition parties generally remained at their former strength with the exception of the Democratic Socialists, a party that had split from the Socialists. It won 35 seats, six more than the 29 it won three years ago.

The voter turnout was one of the

smallest in Japan's postwar history, with only about 68 percent of the electorate going to the polls. One reason for the poor turnout may have been the strong winds and heavy rains that lashed large parts of Japan on election day. But many observers blamed it on an increasingly apathetic electorate turned off by a lack of serious issues.

The personal impact on Mr. Ohira appears to be less than fatal. Mr. Ohira's faction currently is one of the largest, and he also has the support of the powerful following commanded by former Premier Ka-

kuei Tanaka, who was re-elected to the House by a large majority yesterday and remains a power in the party, although he is under indictment in an aircraft bribery scandal and is no longer a party member.

One reason for the inability of pollsters to call the result accurately was that the Japanese electoral system is complex and hard to put into a computer program. For years analysts divided up the political map into two great zones, the Liberal Democrats with their seemingly impregnable majority and the progressives — Socialists and Communists.

Now, observers say, this division will no longer do, and they must take account of such groups as the Buddhist Komeito with 57 seats now, the Democratic Socialists with 35 seats and the New Liberal Club, whose seats dropped from 17 to four.

Mr. Ohira's behavior seems to have irritated some people here. "It's disturbing that a man who talks so much about open government is now locked in secrecy," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

Political Bargaining Seen

Nigeria's New President
Drops From Public View

By Pranay B. Gupta

LAGOS, Oct. 8 (NYT) — In the shadow of Dodan Barracks, where Nigeria's new civilian president, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, has set up residence, four men were lunching the other day on fried chicken and cold beer in a small roadside food shack. It was very warm, the chicken was spicy and the conversation animated.

"Shagari, Shagari — where is he?" said one of the men, Hassan Mohammed, a bank clerk. "What is he doing? Where is his government?" His companions guffawed.

They were reflecting the growing puzzlement here over the fact that a week after Mr. Shagari was sworn in, this nation has a new president but no government. The president has yet to announce his cabinet. And there is puzzlement that Mr. Shagari has virtually disappeared from public view and has said nothing about his plans.

Actually, almost everybody in this lively, boisterous city suspects what Mr. Shagari is up to — that he is horse-trading with opposition parties whose combined strength exceeds that of his National Party of Nigeria in the Senate and House of Representatives.

But all this is being done privately, and for an electorate that eagerly awaited the return to civilian rule after more than 13 years of military administration, the silence is a bit of a letdown.

"Everything is now in suspended animation as far as the government goes," said Stanley Macebuh, chairman of the Editorial Board of the Daily Times. "It's been such a dull period, this week, when frankly we had expected it would be a very exciting week."

"He has certainly achieved one thing that the military did not — Shagari seems to be able to keep secrets," Mr. Macebuh said, chuckling.

Mr. Shagari's behavior seems to have irritated some people here. "It's disturbing that a man who talks so much about open government is now locked in secrecy," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the shorter will be the period of confirmation by the Assembly," said Mr. Macebuh. All presidential appointments have to be confirmed, under Nigeria's new U.S.-style constitution, by the two houses.

Still, no one seems to know just what role Mr. Shagari was playing in all these negotiations. "Perhaps he's being too cautious, too careful," said a student at the University of Lagos. "He has certainly managed to dampen all the excitement we felt last week before the inauguration and then in the hours after the military gave up power."

"Shagari, Shagari — where is he?" said one of the men, Hassan Mohammed, a bank clerk. "What is he doing? Where is his government?" His companions guffawed.

They were reflecting the growing puzzlement here over the fact that a week after Mr. Shagari was sworn in, this nation has a new president but no government. The president has yet to announce his cabinet. And there is puzzlement that Mr. Shagari has virtually disappeared from public view and has said nothing about his plans.

Actually, almost everybody in this lively, boisterous city suspects what Mr. Shagari is up to — that he is horse-trading with opposition parties whose combined strength exceeds that of his National Party of Nigeria in the Senate and House of Representatives.

But all this is being done privately, and for an electorate that eagerly awaited the return to civilian rule after more than 13 years of military administration, the silence is a bit of a letdown.

"Everything is now in suspended animation as far as the government goes," said Stanley Macebuh, chairman of the Editorial Board of the Daily Times. "It's been such a dull period, this week, when frankly we had expected it would be a very exciting week."

"He has certainly achieved one thing that the military did not — Shagari seems to be able to keep secrets," Mr. Macebuh said, chuckling.

Mr. Shagari's behavior seems to have irritated some people here. "It's disturbing that a man who talks so much about open government is now locked in secrecy," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

the more the opposition will be able to exploit the situation," said Lorne Jones, who is still an ardent supporter of Chief Abafemi Awolowo, whom Mr. Shagari defeated in the bitter campaign for the presidency.

Supporters of the 54-year-old president contend that he needs this time to reflect and to work on his cabinet. They point out that until barely a week before he was sworn in, Mr. Shagari's election was being challenged in court by Chief Awolowo.

And the cabinet choices are linked to the selection of leaders in the National Assembly.

The two houses of the Assembly were to have been inaugurated by the president last Tuesday. The legislators, from Nigeria's 19 states, showed up, excitement clear on their faces, their multicolored robes, gowns and caps lending a special brightness to the occasion and the new Assembly houses in Lagos. But they were told that they would not be sworn in that day, that no reasons would be given and that it was uncertain when the Assembly session would start.

Later it was announced that the Assembly would meet tomorrow, but the legislators were already considerably irritated.

Political analysts here agree, however, that the delay is crucial to Mr. Shagari because his party has only 168 of the 449 seats in the House and 36 of the 95 in the Senate. This means that the other four parties could gang up to obtain major legislative leadership positions at the expense of Mr. Shagari's party.

Heavy negotiations are said to be taking place with the other parties. The other night, for example, the leaders of Mr. Shagari's party announced that it had agreed with the Nigeria People's Party to "cooperate" in the Assembly, but no details were given. Mr. Shagari has invited nominations for his cabinet from the other parties, but has not said that he would accept them.

"There is a definite feeling that the longer these negotiations take,

Depest Since Embargo

U.S. Faces Oil Price Rise
as Controls Are Removed

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — The United States is faced with a sharp oil price increase that will be the largest since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) dumped prices during the 1973-74 embargo.

his increase is not coming from OPEC. It stems from U.S. policy: removal of controls on domestic oil prices that President Carter ordered and Congress allowed.

The deregulation began quietly in 1975 and will continue over the next years. By then, domestic crude prices will have risen to the level set by OPEC, an increase that will amount to more than 50 percent even if the cartel does not raise prices further.

Industry economists such as the EIA of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana say the action will add 10 to 15 cents to the price of a gallon of gasoline and other petroleum products by the end of the year.

By comparison, OPEC's price increase last June — the largest since the 1973 embargo — raised oil prices at the pump by 6 cents a gallon.

Carter Program
The U.S. domestic oil price is about \$13 a barrel, the world price is about \$21 in January, and the removal of controls allows the price of domestic oil to rise to the world price.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

The program assumes that domestic oil prices rise, oil companies will have a greater incentive to search for and produce more oil, thus reducing the nation's reliance on imported petroleum.

The move is expected to add billions of dollars to oil industry profits and much more to total industry revenue. According to current estimates, the Joint Committee on Taxation, it will add \$118.6 billion to oil company revenues by the end of 1984, including \$9.3 billion on both sides.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Under the program, the price of domestic oil is to be set by the market, with the government acting as a buyer of last resort.

Senate is in the process of weakening it further, so that more money will stay in the companies' hands.

When Mr. Carter announced his plan, the head of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, Charles Schultz, said that deregulation would raise gasoline and other fuel prices by 4 to 5 cents a gallon. Soon afterward, Stuart Eizenstat, the president's domestic policy adviser, said that removal of controls would increase oil industry revenues by \$15.4 billion from the time controls began being lifted last July until they finally expired in 1981.

Quickly Forgotten.

Those projections were quickly forgotten when OPEC announced its June price boost. Because the world price is now much higher, the price for domestic oil must rise much higher to equal it.

Neither the White House nor the Energy Department has issued an official updated account of the impact of the removal of controls on consumer costs and industry revenues. But a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, George Eads, concedes that, because of OPEC's June price increase, it will add 8 cents a gallon to gasoline and other fuel prices.

Industry estimates of the effects are higher. Standard Oil of Indiana says the price increase for gasoline "will probably be 10 cents a gallon" — assuming OPEC does not raise oil prices further.

The process leading to lifting of controls is complex, partly because there are now about 21 pricing categories under which domestic oil is sold. Most of the nation's output of 8.6 million barrels a day falls under three categories: "old" oil, discovered before 1972, which sells for \$6.30 a barrel; "new" oil, found after 1972, which sells for about \$13 a barrel; and "stripper" oil, pumped from wells that produce less than 10 barrels a day, which sells at the world price.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

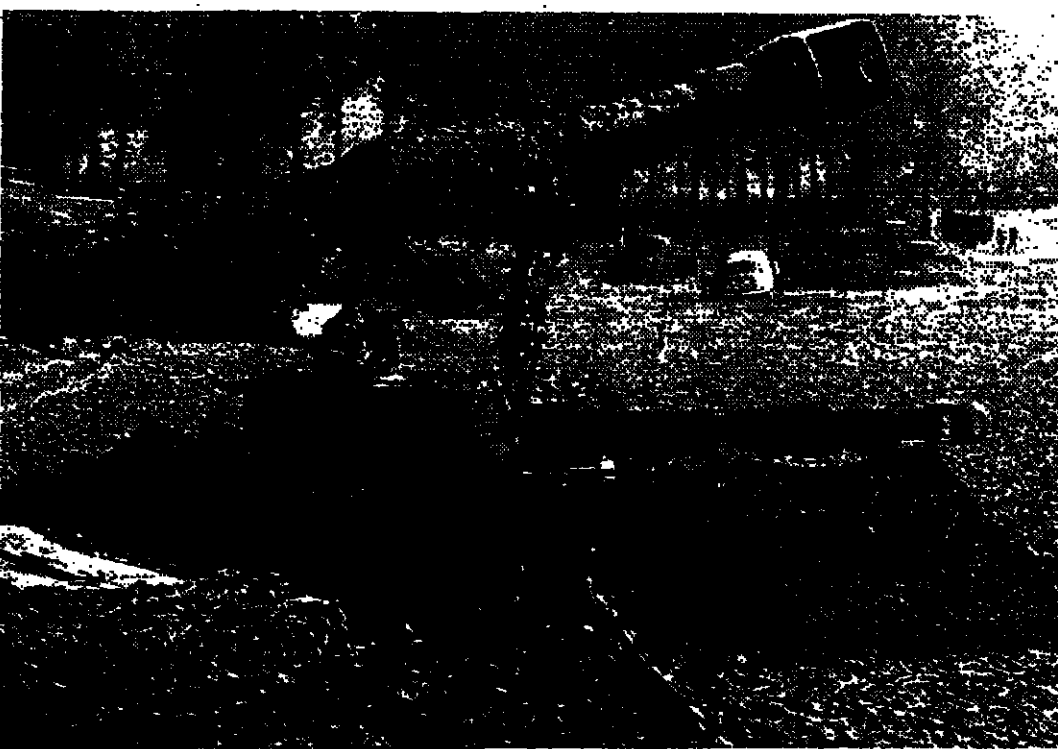
If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.

If OPEC imposes another price increase, as many industry and administration analysts expect, the impact of deregulation on prices will be even greater.



A Canadian soldier guards artillery during a recent NATO exercise in West Germany.

C Rations, Tactical Ingenuity, Women Soldiers

NATO Exercises Mix Old, New Military Life

By Drew Middleton

MARBURG, West Germany (NYT) — The night before the big attack, the Canadian commander, Brig. James Fox, sat in his trailer and thought aloud: "The enemy probably thinks we'll attack across those open areas north and south of the woods. But we'll fool 'em. We'll go through the woods, plenty of loggers' roads. And, after all, we're Canadians. Aren't we supposed to be good in the woods?"

The tactics worked. On the first day of the attack by the orange side in exercise Constant Enforcer, the 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade group went more than 10 miles through the woods, forcing the U.S. and West German defenders of the blue side to pull back, lay "minefields" and simulate the destruction of bridges.

The Canadian brigade group of about 3,000 men is smaller than that of any alliance member force except Luxembourg. But it is known throughout NATO for its enterprise and tactical ingenuity.

"If you don't have mass, you have to be agile, you have to be smart," a staff officer said, explaining the plan of attack in the exercise near here last month. "As the Brits say, we'll give it a go."

Two or three years ago, a woman soldier in an exercise would have stopped the mock war. But during Constant Enforcer, in the rear areas of the 3d Armored Division, they were everywhere, driving trucks down the narrow forest roads, handling communications at headquarters, pumping gas into armored vehicles on their way forward.

The West German Army, like most European armies, faces a shortage of personnel in the next decade. The recruitment of women is already being discussed in Bonn.

Unforgettable
Beneath the transparent bubble of an Alouette helicopter, flown by a West German pilot, the landscape 900 feet below resembled a toy panorama. Then there was the mountain wall of the Taunus, heavy with pine trees.

Suddenly the heights were left behind. Sparkling in the morning sun lay the Rhine. But the pilot was not watching the river. He suddenly barked through the intercom: "Fighters."

There, moving out of their bases east of the Rhine were two F-4s. No one can see them, even on exercises, and forget the tightening of the chest that comes when fighters swoop down on an infantry position. A passenger said as much to a major.

"Yeah, but perhaps the Army has forgotten that," he replied. "We've had air superiority for so long. Well, they may have to learn that lesson all over again."

It is a long way in time from Saint-Lo and Aachen. But the soldiers who fought there would find that military food has not changed.

At the 3d Armored Division the fare was hot C rations. There is greater variety now, but the com-

plaining remains constant. "You get fewer and fewer franks in this franks-and-beans deal every month," a private said. He was told by another private that he was lucky. The other private had tried the turkey and reported that it tasted like warm toilet tissue.

That the officers live better is fiction. The next day, a major general, a colonel and a lieutenant colonel sat down to C rations at a makeshift table near the brigade's forward headquarters.

"What is this?" the colonel asked, trying to extract what was billed as an orange-nut roll out of a can. He finally got it out, regarded it dubiously and passed some to a visitor. The colonel's verdict was "too sweet, too heavy."

Yet some sturdy souls like C rations. A tank major delving in the cauldron of hot water that held the cans lamented: "No franks and beans left, eh? I love that dish."

"What the hell have they put in this coffee?" asked the colonel.

Korchnoi's Son
Said in Hiding

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The 20-year-old son of Viktor Korchnoi, the chess grand master, has gone into hiding to avoid being drafted into the Soviet Army. A friend of the family said today.

The friend, Vladimir Knokh, said that Igor Korchnoi could face trial for draft evasion and a maximum sentence of three years in prison if he is caught. Both Igor and his mother, Isabella, 47, have been trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union since Mr. Korchnoi defected in July, 1976. He lives in Switzerland.

Soviet citizens may not emigrate while in the army and frequently are told after their military service that they may not leave for several years because they have had access to state secrets.

U.S. Bills Would Limit Foreign Firms' Tax

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (IHT) — Legislation that would prohibit U.S. states from taxing the worldwide income of foreign corporations has been introduced in both houses of Congress but, despite wide support, no action is likely until next year.

Neither the House version, introduced by Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., nor the Senate version, sponsored by Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., has been scheduled for committee hearings. The sponsors cited the long congressional agenda, especially in the Senate, as the reason for delay.

In the United States, only California, Oregon and Alaska currently tax the worldwide income of foreign corporations that have subsidiaries within their borders. However, 23 other states have the power to tax worldwide income under the so-called unitary reporting rule, although they do not apply it.

The Conable and Mathias bills would order that state rules conform to those of the federal government, which taxes affiliates and subsidiaries of foreign corporations as individual business entities. To protect the states that use the uni-

formity reporting rule from a loss of revenue, they would receive a greater percentage of the receipts from federal interstate sales and use taxes.

Closely Watched
The issue is being watched closely by foreign industry and governments — most notably by the British and the Japanese.

The Japanese reportedly have demanded that, in exchange for locating their subsidiaries in California, the state grant exemptions from unitary-rule taxation. The British, in connection with the new tax treaty with the United States, have been lobbying for legislation barring use of the unitary rule.

The tax treaty was ratified by the Senate in July and is due to be considered by the British House of Commons this fall. However, the Senate stripped from the treaty a provision that would have barred U.S. states from taxing the worldwide income of British corporations with U.S. subsidiaries.

Representatives of British industry, government ministers and members of Parliament have asked Congress to restore that provision, and 132 members of the House of Commons have urged the British

government to "do its utmost" to make sure that the treaty is "rectified" so as to avoid a harmful international precedent and serious consequences for both British and U.S. companies with overseas interests.

The House of Commons, unlike the Senate, does not ratify treaties; that is the prerogative of the Cabinet. Instead, the House of Commons must adopt legislation to implement the treaty.

Michael Grylls, the vice chairman of the House of Commons Industry Committee, and Graham Page, a member of the Statutes and Institutions Committee, came to Washington to assess the situation. The two legislators, both Conservatives, said that they were encouraged by the support that they found here for the Conable and Mathias bills. But they indicated that Parliament was not likely to pass the implementing legislation without evidence that a move to bar unitary-rule taxation will succeed in Congress.

"Most of our colleagues look at this with a rather jaundiced eye," Mr. Grylls said, adding that without a prohibition of worldwide-basis taxation, the treaty "has a glaring flaw in it and is therefore incomplete."

Mr. Page pointed out that the United States has more multinational corporations than any other nation and would be harmed the most by the adoption of a unitary reporting rule in other countries. He chided U.S. corporations for not taking "the long-term, strategic view," adding that "we would like to see industry here make a little more noise about it."

Pope Returns to Vatican
Pleased With 9-Day Trip

ROME, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Pope John Paul II arrived back home today from his nine-day trip to Ireland and the United States, visibly tired but happy at the success of the voyage.

His eyes were red and his face puffy with fatigue as he stepped from his 747 jet in mid-morning after a flight from Washington and addressed a welcoming delegation of Italian government leaders and Vatican officials.

"The indelible emotions of more than a week of liturgical celebrations and encounters" filled his spirit "with gratitude, joy and emotion," he said in a brief statement in Italian, rubbing his eyes occasionally as he was reading.

The Vatican obviously considers the pope's visits a huge success. Today's *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican newspaper, devoted seven of its eight pages to a report on the pontiff's last two days in Washington.

In its dispatches and commentaries, *Osservatore Romano* has stressed the large crowds, the pope's impact on young people and the attention he received from non-Catholics.

The trip "will be remembered as a triumph of human hope," the newspaper wrote.

Speaking on Vatican Radio, a commentator said that Pope John Paul II "has shown authentic signs of a strong pope" and added, with a reference to his call for greater observance of church doctrine, that "he is not afraid to speak the truth."

"He has emerged as a guiding force... who will carry us into the third millennium," another commentator on Vatican Radio said.

There is a strong awareness here that the pope is using his compelling personality and dramatic gifts as a preacher to drive home stern messages on controversial issues such as discipline within the clergy.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."

On his return to the Vatican, the pope prayed, then appeared briefly at his balcony window overlooking St. Peter's Square and was cheered by a crowd of about 5,000.

A short time later the Vatican announced that the pope had left for Castel Gandolfo.

abortion, divorce and artificial contraception.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."

On his return to the Vatican, the pope prayed, then appeared briefly at his balcony window overlooking St. Peter's Square and was cheered by a crowd of about 5,000.

A short time later the Vatican announced that the pope had left for Castel Gandolfo.

abortion, divorce and artificial contraception.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."

On his return to the Vatican, the pope prayed, then appeared briefly at his balcony window overlooking St. Peter's Square and was cheered by a crowd of about 5,000.

A short time later the Vatican announced that the pope had left for Castel Gandolfo.

abortion, divorce and artificial contraception.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."

On his return to the Vatican, the pope prayed, then appeared briefly at his balcony window overlooking St. Peter's Square and was cheered by a crowd of about 5,000.

A short time later the Vatican announced that the pope had left for Castel Gandolfo.

abortion, divorce and artificial contraception.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."

On his return to the Vatican, the pope prayed, then appeared briefly at his balcony window overlooking St. Peter's Square and was cheered by a crowd of about 5,000.

A short time later the Vatican announced that the pope had left for Castel Gandolfo.

abortion, divorce and artificial contraception.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."

On his return to the Vatican, the pope prayed, then appeared briefly at his balcony window overlooking St. Peter's Square and was cheered by a crowd of about 5,000.

A short time later the Vatican announced that the pope had left for Castel Gandolfo.

abortion, divorce and artificial contraception.

Some church officials concede that the welcome he engendered in the United States was directed much more at his person than at his message. Some see a danger in this, and fear that in the long run it will deepen existing divisions within the church rather than heal them.

Others feel, in the words of one clergyman, that the pontiff is "supremely confident, he knows what he is doing. He is not taking the baseball-like enthusiasm of the crowds at face value but is determined to deepen it and to channel it into greater acceptance of the basic tenets of the church."



ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAGS • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

Best TAX-FREE
EXPORT PRICES!

MICHEL
SWISS

16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Elevator
FLAWLESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261.71.71

Belgrade Inter-Continental
opens October 8.

Situated next to the Save Conference Centre and across the Save from the Old Town, the hotel has 200 rooms and a swimming pool. Centrally located, it is only 10 minutes from the city center and 15 minutes from the airport. It has a large conference hall and a restaurant.

Belgrade Inter-Continental Hotel
1000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Telephone: (011) 261.71.71

Reservations:
London: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
New York: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
Tokyo: 211.211.211, 211.211.211

Belgrade Inter-Continental Hotel
1000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Telephone: (011) 261.71.71

Reservations:
London: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
New York: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
Tokyo: 211.211.211, 211.211.211

Belgrade Inter-Continental Hotel
1000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Telephone: (011) 261.71.71

Reservations:
London: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
New York: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
Tokyo: 211.211.211, 211.211.211

Belgrade Inter-Continental Hotel
1000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Telephone: (011) 261.71.71

Reservations:
London: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
New York: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
Tokyo: 211.211.211, 211.211.211

Belgrade Inter-Continental Hotel
1000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Telephone: (011) 261.71.71

Reservations:
London: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
New York: 211.211.211, 211.211.211
Tokyo: 211.211.211, 211.211.211

Belgrade Inter-Continental Hotel
1000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia
Telephone: (011) 261.71.71

Filmed Executions Shown on Television

Death Penalty in S. Africa — A Living Room Debate

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 8 (AP) — The toll of executions in South Africa, probably the highest in the Western world, normally merits only a few paragraphs in the newspapers here.

The 120 hangings so far this year in South Africa have gone almost unnoticed. But the subject of executions and the death penalty was recently thrust into South African living rooms. Viewers of South Africa's one-channel state-owned television network saw a series of executions in morbid color.

The weekly Spectrum program, a current affairs series, led off with a

newsreel film of a firing squad in Nigeria executing robbers at the stake, and three persons being hanged in Pakistan. It then showed film clips of the electric chair in a U.S. prison. At another prison it showed death row, the area of cells for inmates sentenced to death.

In the most riveting and poignant portion of the program, Spectrum showed separate interviews with two South African residents whose lives have been touched by the death penalty.

Last year, 132 persons were hanged on the gallows at the central prison in Pretoria. In South Africa,

the death penalty can be invoked for treason, murder, rape, terrorism, armed robbery and kidnapping.

Franciscus Vonsteen was hanged in 1972 for the murder of a policeman whose wife was Vonsteen's mistress. The executed man's father spoke with Spectrum interviewers against the death penalty.

Johan Lubbe, 11, and a school friend, were killed and mutilated by an unknown attacker in 1978. Their father has never been found. Johan's mother was also interviewed on the show. She favored the death penalty. The two parents' contrasting

views are apparent in these excerpts.

The father: "My experience with the barbaric results of the death penalty was the execution of my son in 1972. To me it's a cruel innovation not fit to be included in the Criminal Procedures Act in the 20th century in South Africa. It belongs in the Middle Ages."

The mother: "If it's a brutal way the person died, he [the killer] must die the same way."

Despite the execution rate in South Africa, crime and murder remain high for a country of 25 million persons. Police statistics show

that there were 5,863 murders here for the year ending June, 1978. The United States, with eight times the population, had fewer than three and a half times this number.

There were 15,175 reported cases of rape in the year ending June, 1978, in South Africa, or more than 41 a day. In the same period, 247,280 assaults were reported, 127,735 with "intent to do grievous bodily harm."

The father: "My son walked up right to the gallows, without any support whatsoever, singing a hymn."

The mother: "Nobody knows the pain I've gone through and the hell I've gone through in the last year and three months. But if I can do to him [the killer] what he did to me, I feel that's the only way I can take this terrible thing from my heart."

In 94 percent of murders and 90 percent of assaults, the victims and assailants are black, according to police statistics. Blacks — a 19-million majority here — also figure high in executions. Of the 132 persons hanged last year, 105 were black.

The father: "I went to console him, but he had to console me. And he spoke to me and said I must not have any grudge."

The mother: "Hanging will be too quick for him [the killer]. I feel the way to stop this crime will be to make the person die the same way he killed those two kids. Hanging is too quick for him because he's only going to suffer an instant, a split second. Hanging is too good for a person like that."

3 Brothers Hanged

The latest to be hanged in South Africa were three brothers, Boy Mbatia, 38; Gerald Mbatia, 36; and Sipho Mbatia, 30.

They went to the gallows together last week for armed robbery and murder during a 1977 holdup.

Their mother, Meriah Mbatia, told a local newspaper yesterday that her sons had hoped at least one of them might be spared from execution.

"They didn't care who it was," she said. "They were concerned about how I would feel to lose three of my children in one day."



Wreckage of Swissair DC-8 that crashed and burst into flames at Athens airport.

Plane Carrying Radioactive Isotopes Overshoots Runway

14 Die in Swissair Crash at Athens Airport

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI) — A Swissair DC-8 carrying 154 persons and a cargo of radioactive isotopes overshoot the runway at the Athens airport last night, plowed into a golf course and burst into flames, killing 14 persons.

Another 14 were injured, 10 of them seriously enough to require hospitalization, police said.

A team of nuclear experts at the crash site today led the search for the isotopes, including a small quantity of plutonium, which were carried in lead containers in the cargo hold.

A small amount of radiation was discovered to be leaking from the containers but an airport spokesman said initial reports indicated that the radiation danger was not serious.

"One fireman was found to have

a small amount of radiation on his hand," the spokesman said.

By early today, police had removed 14 charred bodies from the wreckage and accounted for the rest of the 142 passengers and 12 crew.

Victims' Nationalities

Swissair did not release the names of the victims but an airline spokesman said they included five West Germans, three Swiss, three Frenchmen, one Briton, a Belgian and a Swede.

The plane ran off the end of the Hellenikon Airport runway, next to the Glyfada golf course. In Geneva, the Swiss news agency quoted the DC-8's captain, Fritz Schmitz, as saying that the condition of the runway was responsible for the accident.

"The aircraft was in good condi-

tion," he said. "It is my opinion that the accident was caused by a condition of the runway. I did everything I could. I was unable to skid the aircraft on the runway, skidded and refused to obey brakes. The entire thing lasted only a few seconds."

He said he was warned by control tower that braking conditions on the runway were modest, with light rain falling.

An airport worker said the victims may have been unable to get out of the plane because one of the emergency exit doors had failed to open.

There was some confusion because some of the emergency exits wouldn't open, but they got the aircraft working and everyone was orderly," said Guy Stafford, a journalist from Portsmouth, England.

Some of the passengers were injured when one of the emergency chutes collapsed, officials said. Minister of Communications Alexander Papadogiannis said that a special committee was investigating the cause of the accident.

The plane, Flight 316 bound for Bombay and Peking, flew in for Zurich and Geneva on schedule as made a normal landing approach.

Alma Kowalczyk of Australia, one of the uninjured passengers, said, "The plane skidded to a halt and I looked out of the window and saw flames coming from the wing."

Dr. Jay Tata, one of several doctors traveling on the flight, said that the plane was on fire when he saw it. He said the plane was on fire when he saw it. He said the plane was on fire when he saw it.

8 Die in U.S. Crash

FLORENCE, Ky., Oct. 8 (UPI) — A commuter plane crashed, taking off today, killing eight persons aboard. The twin-engine Piper crashed at the airport, just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. The plane was taking off on a flight to Nashville, Tenn.

Brezhnev Seeks Fast NATO Reply

BONN, Oct. 8 (WP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has called for quick Western response to the surprise, unilateral pledge made Saturday in East Berlin to move, during the next 12 months up to 20,000 of the roughly 400,000 Soviet troops stationed in East Germany and 1,000 of the estimated 7,000 Soviet tanks there.

In a joint communique with East German Communist Party chief, Erich Honecker, in East Berlin, the Soviet leader said: "A historical responsibility now rests on the leaders of the NATO states. They must wait an answer. Will the leaders of the NATO states follow the good example of the Soviet Union with constructive steps or will they prefer to push Europe into a dangerous new stage of the arms race?"

Western leaders thus far have reacted with caution to what is widely acknowledged to be a clever proposal by Mr. Brezhnev that is both positive and negative in its message.

Crocodile Kills Diver Off Australian Coast

DARWIN, Australia, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — A 13-foot crocodile killed a skin diver while he was watched from the shore today, police reported.

Trevor Gaghan, 28, was skin diving with a friend several hundred yards off shore at Nhulunbin about 400 miles east of Darwin when the crocodile struck. Mr. Gaghan's wife, Christine, who was watching from the beach, told police there was no warning of the attack. Her husband suddenly surfaced screaming and struggling with the jaws of the crocodile. Seconds later, he disappeared under the water.

Assad Plans Soviet Visit MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of this month. Assad is reported today.

Fundador is the brandy from Spain most widely enjoyed around the world.

Fundador is artfully distilled by DOMEQ, then aged in oak butts which have previously contained noble DOMEQ sherries.

Fundador epitomizes the conscience and tradition that distinguish all products of the House of Domeq.

FUNDADOR, by DOMEQ.



The MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISKS

PARIS, OCTOBER 29 & 30, 1979

An International Herald Tribune/Forex Research Conference.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere and Ahmed Abdullatif, Director General of the Foreign Department of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, will be featured speakers at the fourth conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks" to be organized by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research.

Also representing the public sector at this two-day working seminar will be Christopher McMahon, Executive Director of the Bank of England, speaking on "Sterling and the EMS," Jacques van Ypersele, Chairman of the EEC Monetary Committee, and Philippe Jurgensen of the French Finance Ministry will further explore the future of the EMS.

Speakers from the private sector will include Treasurers of Peugeot-Citroen,

Sandoz and Continental Oil as well as senior officers from Morgan Guaranty Trust, International Harvester and other multinationals.

Specific techniques for managing currency exposure will be discussed in detail: hedging, currency reinsurance, technical analysis and the use of forecasts. Case studies will cover taxation problems, the medium-sized firm and the advantages of using forward markets versus local currency borrowing.

A point of special interest will be exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for the coming year. Simultaneous English-French translation. Make sure your company is represented at this important international conference. Complete and return the registration form below today.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Forex Conference, October 29 and 30.

Surname _____
First name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: F.Fr. 2,600 or the equivalent (plus 17.6% TVA for inscriptions coming from France). This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 15.

☐ Please invoice ☐ Check enclosed

RETURN TO:

The International Herald Tribune Foreign Exchange Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: 747.12.65, ext. 260.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Please reserve for the nights of October 28 and 29 the accommodations checked below:

☐ Single room (F.Fr. 320 per night)

☐ Double room (F.Fr. 380 per night)

Reservations must be received no later than October 15, and accompanied by a check for the first night.

Surname _____
First name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____

RETURN TO:

Mrs. Dominique Frot-Coutaz, Reservations Tour Congress, Hotel Meridien, 81 Boulevard Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, 75017 Paris, France. Reference: Foreign Exchange Conference.

Unifying 3 Armies Is a Key in Rhodesia

By William Borders

LONDON, Oct. 8 (NYT) — Inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia, scattered along its hilly border regions, more than 100,000 armed men are at war.

Getting them to put down their weapons and to unify their forces into a single, harmonious army is perhaps the greatest problem facing the diplomats who are struggling to bring peace to the southern African country.

If the conference that Britain is conducting here agrees on a new constitution in the next few days, it will then turn to the transitional arrangements for putting the document into effect, and the army is a major item on that agenda.

"All the talk so far about things like who gets how many seats in Parliament is fine, but it's not where the power lies right now," said Lord Carver, a field marshal, and the author of a detailed British plan for unifying the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Army. "The power lies in the army and the police, and it is in this area that any peace initiative will succeed or fail."

Lord Carver, a former chief of the British Defense Staff, was appointed in 1977 to be the resident commissioner in Rhodesia, to supervise the transition to legal independence under the peace initiative

that was then in progress. That effort failed, but the principles of his army unification plan are likely to be incorporated into whatever plan Britain proposes here if the conference gets that far without breaking down.

"The essential problem is to disarm the vast majority of the military forces on both sides and to fuse out of the rest a unified, loyal army," Lord Carver said.

The Rhodesian Army, including reservists, numbers more than 50,000 men. In addition, there are 20,000 policemen and other guards. On the other side, the guerrilla alli-

Soviet Naval Student Asks Asylum in U.S.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 8 (UPI) — A Soviet naval engineering student, who disappeared from his ship while it was docked in Tampa last week, has asked for asylum in the United States, the FBI said today.

Philip McNiff, special agent in charge of the Tampa office, said Igor Fotomarenko, 19, apparently jumped ship Tuesday and showed up in Brooksville, 50 miles north of Tampa, yesterday. "He apparently left the ship through an intermediary he had on shore," Mr. McNiff said.

ance known as the Patriotic Front has perhaps 45,000 soldiers, most of them based outside the country, in Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique.

According to generals who have studied the problem, Zimbabwe Rhodesia would need, and could afford, an army of no more than about 10,000 men, if it were at peace, with perhaps another 10,000 reservists.

Thus, the problem is not only to persuade men who have been fighting each other suddenly to serve together on the same side, but also to persuade most of them to pack up and go home.

Another problem is that there are not just two sides. The Patriotic Front is itself an alliance of two rival groups, one led by Robert Mugabe, based in the east and drawing its strength primarily from the majority Mashona tribe; the other, led by Joshua Nkomo, based in the west and drawing its strength primarily from the Matabele, the historical enemies of the Mashonas. Their guerrilla forces are roughly equal in size.

Here at the London conference, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are united. But under a new government they could become rivals for leadership, with their armies increasingly distrustful of each other.

QUICKIE

A one-minute call can mean a low-cost call back home.

A big hello from Europe is a great way to send your love to a friend back home. And if you can be brief, a one-minute call could be the bargain of the year. Because there's no minimum calling charge in Europe when you dial it yourself. That applies to hotels, too, if they offer International Dialing, either from their rooms or through their switchboards.

The quickie dialed call can also save you money on those longer family calls. Just talk long enough to say where you are. Give them the number and have them dial you back. The hotel surcharge on such a short call isn't much, and you pay for the call-back later, on your own phone bill, in dollars.

QUICKIE. A big hello at a tiny price.



Bell System

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF INFANT FOOD INDUSTRIES

(ICIFI)



Geneva, 9 October 1979

INFANT NUTRITION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

- FACT:** Infant nutrition in developing countries is a concern for all.
- FACT:** Better and improved infant nutrition must be a shared responsibility - Governments, health professions and industry.
- FACT:** Industry is ready and willing to do its share, and to work side by side with health authorities all over the world.
- FACT:** Sensationalism and half-truths will not feed infants. But better knowledge and responsible commitment by all concerned can begin to eliminate infant malnutrition.
- FACT:** Breast-feeding is best, but sooner or later, every infant will need other foods for normal, healthy growth.
- FACT:** Scientifically formulated infant foods provide all the essential nutrients needed when breast feeding alone is not possible.

The following is our commitment:

To work alongside Third-World Governments, their health advisers, paediatricians and researchers, in an all-out effort against malnutrition.

To support practical projects identified as vital at the Meeting organised by the World Health Organisation and UNICEF.

To offer our expertise to Governments in educational programs which promote sound infant nutrition by encouraging breast feeding, better hygiene and improved maternal health.

To work with individual Governments in order to adopt precisely-worded codes of conduct, and to participate in working groups to maintain an open and informative dialogue with the industry and health professionals.

To support the concept of shared responsibility in developing programs designed to improve infant health all over the world. All of our member companies are urged to augment their efforts and initiatives even more.

We can win the struggle against infant malnutrition if all who are concerned work together.

The International Council of Infant Food Industries:

BSN, Cow & Gate, Dumex, Friesland, Lijempf, Meiji, Morinaga, Nestlé, Nutricia, Snow Brand, Wakodo, Wyeth.

Address: P.O.B. 328, CH-8035 Zurich, Switzerland
Nordstrasse 15

Telephone: Zurich 01/60 10 30
Telex: 32872 chimi ch

Soviet Pullback Gambit

The unilateral troop and tank withdrawal proposed by the Soviet Union should be treated as a gesture of good will and tested to see if it represents willingness to go further. It should not be attacked on the ground that it does not alter the military balance in Europe, where the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies currently have a substantial advantage. And, of course, it ought not be linked to NATO plans to counter Soviet medium-range, multiple warhead SS-20 missiles. There is no danger that NATO planners will be lulled into a sense of false security by the Soviet move, but the West German, British, Belgian and Dutch governments that must ultimately approve the stationing of advanced Pershing and Cruise missiles on European soil, for reasons of Soviet pressure, conviction and politics, are more likely to ascribe substance to the Soviet gesture where there is none.

Security in the modern world is based on balance — not just strategic nuclear balance, but a broader, deeper concept that embraces theater nuclear weapons and conventional arms. The European theater is currently out of balance. The West has nothing deployed to compete with the SS-20s based in the Soviet Union and targeted at Western Europe. NATO forces are outmanned in combat-ready divisions by 47 to 27 and the Warsaw Pact has about 21,000 tanks deployed on the European plain to roughly 7,000 for NATO. It doesn't take a mathematician or a strategic thinker to recognize that the Soviet outback offer will hardly affect that equation. It should not be allowed to affect the West's vigilance. It is not the primary function of NATO to guess whether the Soviet Union would contemplate a conventional or nuclear war in Europe, but to be fully prepared for either. A NATO force that is roughly equal in strength to the Warsaw Pact force in Eu-

rope is the best guarantee that such preparation will serve its main purpose, the prevention of war.

The United States has signaled that once the NATO Alliance develops a policy aimed at achieving parity with the Warsaw Pact in theater nuclear weapons, the United States would be prepared to begin negotiating an agreement to control such weapons. This means, in effect, that the SALT-2 process could begin before the SALT-2 treaty is ratified. SALT-2 must now face a considerable challenge in the Senate, where the publicizing of the presence of a Soviet brigade in Cuba has hampered its chances of passage. The Carter administration felt compelled, probably correctly, to treat the Cuban incident as a test of its resolve. By and large, it passed that test without resorting to machismo.

The current Soviet gambit, linking NATO efforts to achieve strategic parity in Europe with an inconsequential withdrawal of Soviet troops and armor is a new challenge, but more to the West Germans, the Dutch, the Belgians and the British than to President Carter. There are those in the U.S. Senate who now undoubtedly will link their SALT votes to deployment or lack of deployment of the Pershing and Cruise missiles. Those governments must decide whether to avoid antagonizing the Russians and endangering détente by rejecting the missiles, thereby locking NATO into a position of inferiority and perhaps ruining the chances for SALT passage; or to respond in a temperate way to Moscow's carrot and stick. If the latter and more reasonable course is chosen, the carrot (symbolic troop and tank withdrawal) should be accepted as an earnest of good intentions and the stick (the Soviet threat aimed at keeping out the missiles) rejected as an idea whose time has not yet come.

The Bank and the Wreckers

The world's richest countries now funnel most of their development aid to the poor countries through the World Bank. But every year when Congress takes up the bill to appropriate the U.S. share of this aid, there's an attempt to wreck this great common endeavor. This year, unfortunately, the wreckers' amendment passed the House.

It says that none of the U.S. contribution can go to any of a short list of unpopular countries, headed by Vietnam. But all the money goes into one pot at the World Bank, the U.S. money along with the money from the West Germans and the British and the Kuwaitis and all the others. The World Bank's rules prohibit it from accepting money that carries discriminatory conditions. Otherwise, any donor country would be able to impose its own purposes and prejudices on the World Bank's whole operation.

In addition to Vietnam, the House amendment would prohibit the bank from aiding Laos, Cambodia, Angola and the Central African Republic. Why no help for the Central African Republic, where the average annual income is \$250 and life expectancy is 27 years shorter than in the United States? Because the Central African Republic was ruled

by the Emperor Bokassa, a man of whom the House disapproved. World Bank aid did nothing to support him while he was there, and the House vote contributed nothing to forcing him out. But he has departed since the House voted and, had it been the final vote in Congress, his unfortunate country would have remained cut off from any hope of further aid from the World Bank.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported the bank bill in decent and responsible form. When it comes to the Senate floor this week, someone will certainly attempt to impose the House amendment. Its purpose needs to be clearly stated. It is not intended merely to prevent U.S. dollars from going to five small countries that Congress doesn't like, but rather to destroy U.S. participation in the World Bank. That would destroy the bank itself.

The bank is an enterprise in which Americans can take deep pride. Under U.S. leadership it has made large contributions to the conditions of life in the world's poorest regions. That work is steadily gaining momentum. It would be terrible now to let the wreckers win.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Shelving the Little Red Book

Mao Tse-tung died three years ago and the Chinese Communist Party has put him in his place. It was not the pantheon. The Peking People's Daily declared that Mao was neither sage nor god, adding that "no individual is free of mistakes or fails to make errors . . . We should not expect that every thesis and every instruction of Comrade Mao was precisely correct and perfect." And Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping was quoted as saying that love for a leader was a manifestation of love for the party, not meant "to deify the individual."

Earlier, a party spokesman, in a speech marking the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic, termed the Cultural Revolution that had been engineered by Mao "an appalling catastrophe suffered by all our people."

What's going on? Are Mao's successors doing to him what Khrushchev did to Stalin? Perhaps, but . . .

The Communist Party is trying vigorously to reassert its guiding role and disavowing any "cult of personality." During that catastrophic Cultural Revolution, it was deeply split by factions and, through Mao's manipulations, subordinated to the radical Shanghai clique and the wild young Red Guard

crusaders. Many of the party's elite members were purged, academe's groves were uprooted and thousands who might have become essential technological cadres were rusticated. It has taken a long time to undo the organizational damage. Some of the purges, including Deng, have been rehabilitated, and others plainly will be.

Yet, what is now taking place is the very thing that Mao sought to prevent by staging the Cultural Revolution: the institutionalization of a vested bureaucracy. That is inevitable: when revolutionaries take power, they become "establishment." It is also essential. China is embarked on ambitious plans to modernize and become a first-class power by the turn of the century. What that great, teeming country needs now more than anything else is direction and development, not continuing revolution and the purging of the technocrats it already has.

In short, the historic pragmatism of the Chinese has asserted itself; the ruler's "mandate of heaven" was always tested largely by the degree of the people's well-being. The party wants progress, not dogma.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

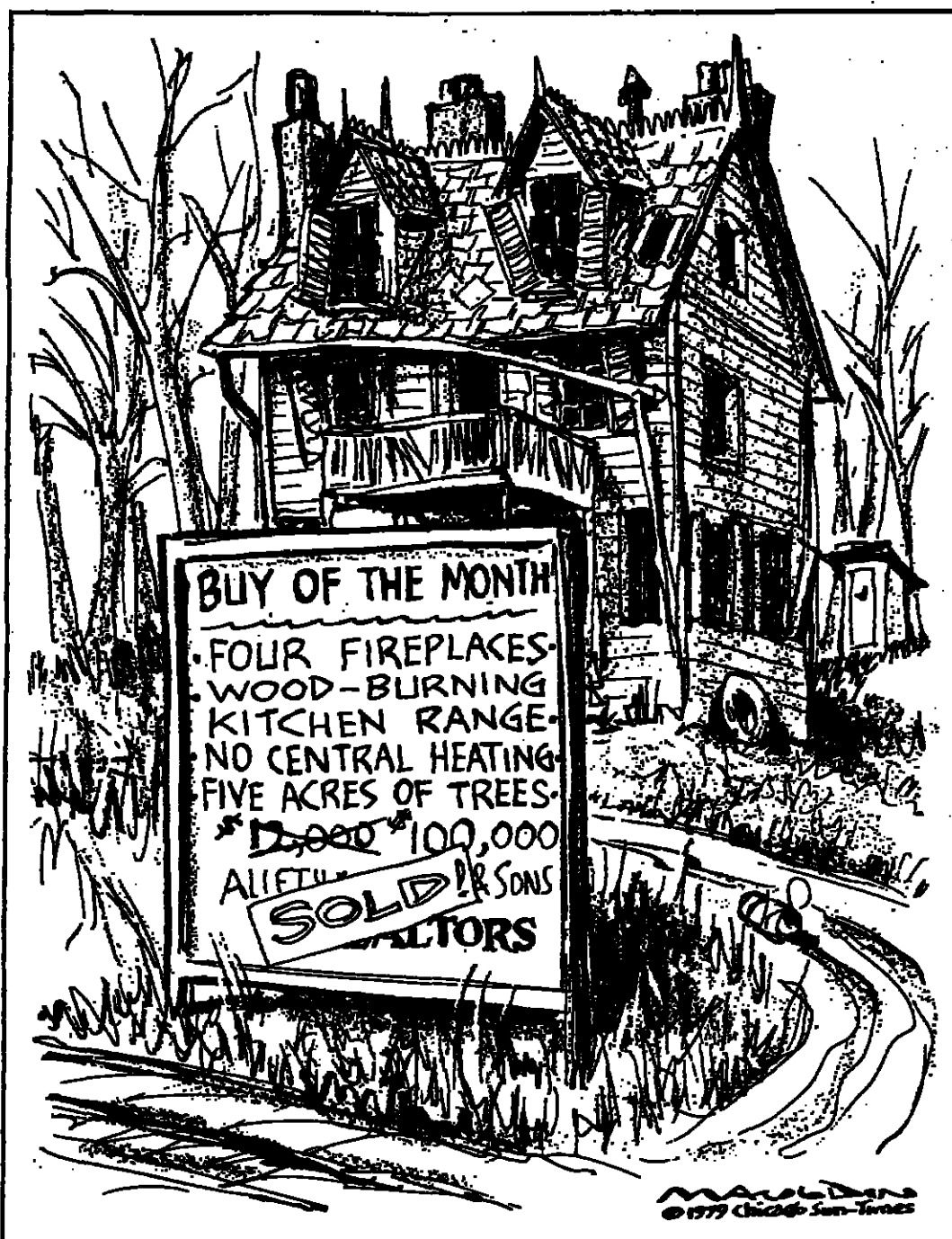
October 9, 1904

BILGRADE — There never was such simplicity as prevails at the Montenegrin court. Other republics are eaten up with etiquette by comparison. Prince Nikita has steered his little principality through stormy waters for more than 40 years, and is confident of his people's strength, but reads the signs of the times and knows that the peaceful haven is as yet not near. Some of the Montenegrin mountaineers and shepherds are getting just a little bit angry with the Russian Big Brother for not letting them share the honors of the war with Japan. But a number of young Montenegrin boys go to Russia every year to be trained in the military schools.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1929

WASHINGTON — A statement issued from the White House yesterday announced that Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon does not intend to resign from the Cabinet during President Hoover's present term. A rumor had been circulating in Washington that Secretary Mellon intended to resign his portfolio. The announcement is regarded in some circles as something more than mere reassurance that the business apocalyptic would not be upset this time. Secretary Mellon has held office longer than any of his predecessors since Gallatin, whose term extended from 1801 to 1814; serving in the Cabinets of both Jefferson and Madison.



A-Energy Fallout in Germany

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Though you won't find it in any dictionary, a popular word in the German language these days is *jein*.

A combination of *ja* and *nein*, it is tailor-made for politicians who either can't come up with the answers to embarrassing questions in a crunch, are reluctant to commit themselves, or don't want to upset any appeasers that might cost votes in the next election.

Jein — especially since the reactor accident at Harrisburg, Pa. — has been the favored response hereabouts to the question of nuclear power as the solution to West Germany's future energy needs.

And, in a sense, it was again proffered as an answer of sorts last week by the executive committee of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Vote

The committee voted 24 to 4 in favor of a complexly worded draft resolution, to be placed before the SPD's National Congress in Berlin in December, which provides for pushing ahead with construction of atomic plants if there is progress on installation of an integrated nuclear waste disposal center, or as an alternative, contractual agreement for intermediate waste disposal until such a center can be built.

The center in question, a \$3.5 billion nuclear dump and recycling plant, would be near the town of Gorleben in Lower Saxony where, however, opposition to it has been so strong that Ernst Albrecht, premier of Lower Saxony, a Christian Democrat (CDU/CSU), recently also resorted to a convenient *jein* when faced with the decision whether to build it or not.

Now, on the face of it, the SPD executive committee's draft resolution sounds sensible enough and more or less reflects the views of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt who believes that, although energy conservation and greater use of West Germany's enormous coal reserves should be pushed, the country cannot do without nuclear power in the coming years.

The only trouble with the draft resolution is that it may not find much favor with large segments of the party and with the delegates at the upcoming party congress.

In Trouble?

But even if it does, Schmidt and the SPD are in for trouble, because no issue matches the nuclear one of volatility or comes so close to threatening a split within the SPD. And that is something neither the SPD nor the chancellor can afford despite his 56 percent approval and 78 percent popularity rating in the most recent polls.

The politics of nuclear energy is, on the one hand, the issue least understood by the public in general in West Germany; but on the other hand, the one which they are subjected to the greatest array of conflicting platitudes, over-simplifications and emotional appeals by a broad spectrum of lobbies and special interest groups.

Yet, with the 1980 elections fast approaching and the campaign already well under way, atomic energy policy is emerging as a key issue. That was never more apparent than during Sunday's state elections where the Greening Party, as the ecological group is called, for the first time, won enough votes to seat a bloc of deputies in a state parliament.

Nuclear politics in West Germany can be divided into pre- and post-Harrisburg eras. To be sure, general public attitudes seem not to have changed substantially as yet. According to a recent survey and analysis by the Allensbach Opinion Survey Institute, 53 percent of West Germans

continue to favor construction of new nuclear power plants — only a relatively small decline the average 60 percent in the years preceding the Three-Mile-Island accident.

Dramatic Change

But within the partisan political arena, things have changed dramatically.

There was a time when the anti-nuclear movement was largely a fringe phenomenon involving environmentalists and the government coalition parties' youth organization, such as the SPD's JUSO or the Free Democrat's (FDP) JUDO, and their left wings. There were, to be sure, a number of top-ranking party officials in the anti-nuclear camp as well, such as Erhard Eppler, the former development aid minister who now heads the SPD in the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. But on the whole, the broad consensus was that nuclear energy guaranteed industrial and technological growth and, by inference, jobs and prosperity.

But after Harrisburg, the argument became more polarized and the split within the two governing parties more pronounced. There, for example, was the FDP's Minister of Interior Gerhart Baum who expressed his readiness to reappraise the nuclear question and said: "We must ask ourselves whether atomic power is really indispensable in view of its risks compared to those of other energy forms."

And in many local branches of the parties, especially the SPD, resolutions have been passed against construction of new nuclear stations. Some have even called for total renunciation of nuclear energy and shutting down all existing plants.

They will be sending the delegates to the December party congress. Their vote could have far-reaching ramifications. If Schmidt's policy and the draft resolution are defeated or even only narrowly accepted, it would focus on what has been his dilemma for the five years he has been in office, namely, that despite his unprecedented public popularity he is not really his own party's chancellor and does not enjoy the support within the SPD ranks that he does among the electorate. But knowledge of this hurts the SPD's election chances.

Risks Are Great

The risks are great, and we know that. But economic forces — and very likely psychological ones, too — press us on. In the hope of short-term benefits we risk long-term damage that we do not know how to prevent. We build an oil refinery in a place where the inevitable spills will damage a basic resource: food.

The refinery approved the other day by the secretary of the army, Clifford L. Alexander, would be built where the Elizabeth River joins the Chesapeake Bay, in Portsmouth, Va. The Chesapeake Bay is a marine wonder of the earth, an extraordinarily productive body of water. It is rich in blue crabs and oysters, and many varieties of fish spawn in the bay and its tributaries.

Modern technology has already done fearful damage to the waters of the Chesapeake. The manufacture of kepone dumped chemical poison into the James River before it was stopped. All fishing had to be banned in that area, and no practical quick way was found to remove the accumulated chemical residue.

Will They Bolt?

If, on the other hand, the anti-nuclears are defeated, will they bolt and join the Greening Party as many dissident Social Democrats have already done?

In an interview last weekend Eppler rejected that notion flatly, saying: "I find it odd that the prospect of a controversial vote out-

come at a party congress are met with rumors about a split in the party."

At the same time, however, he made it clear that even widespread support of last week's draft resolution would not mean an end to the debate.

"Jein," it seems, is not an answer either.

©1979, International Herald Tribune.

Pope on Mideast: Israel, Unblessed

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — On the general themes he struck in his United Nations speech — peace and the dignity of man — Pope John Paul II was inspiring. But on the single specific political issue with which he dealt, the Middle East, his words were dispiriting: an example of the parochialism he otherwise denied.

As an admirer of this uncommon and humble man, I had hoped that by example as by word he would show how political questions can be addressed from a moral point of view. But on the one such question he did address, he stepped forward, regrettably, as an organization man — whose organization, moreover, has a distressingly backward-looking view.

On the Middle East question, the pope expressed what would have been instantly understood, if others had expressed it, as the position of the Arab rejectionist front. It is a position that dismisses the Camp David process whose first fruit was the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, that brushes past Israel's claims for security and recognition of its existence and sovereignty, and that identifies the Palestinian issue as the only one in the Mideast requiring a "just settlement."

Fair Question

Many people have questioned whether the Camp David process will produce a comprehensive peace. Fair question. But the pope went further, suggesting that Camp David would have "no value" if it did not. Think of it: the first Arab-Israeli peace treaty, one that virtually rules out another major Mideast war, one that provides at least a framework in which further steps might be taken. "No value?"

He went on to skip over the very fact of Israel, not once calling the country by name, asking merely for "an equitable recognition of the rights of all," and thereby withholding sanction from Israel's demands for Arab recognition and acceptance. The Palestinian cause alone received a papal blessing. The most avenging Arab in John Paul's UN audience, the most oil-sapped European, the chicest American, might have done it the same way.

From there it was but a step to reaffirm Vatican support for "a special statute that, under international guarantees . . . would respect the particular nature of Jerusalem." The pope managed entirely to avoid acknowledging that the city whose

status he would transform happen to be the capital of one sovereign state (Israel) and, for that matter, the prospective capital of perhaps another (Palestine).

Internationalization is an old and absurd idea, a complete nonstarter, whose appeal to the Vatican presumably lies in its promise of an enhanced Jerusalem role. Others, of course, favor the idea for its promise of saving Jerusalem from the Jews.

The pope concluded his Mideast remarks by suggesting a return with unspecified but seemingly minor adjustments — to the traditional formula of Christian-Muslim power-sharing in Lebanon. While worked, the Christians found the formula eminently satisfactory. It was shredded in the Lebanese civil war of the mid-1970s. How can it now be restored?

To be sure, everything the pope said was consistent with the Vatican's refusal since the establishment of Israel to recognize the Jewish state and to establish diplomatic relations with it. His words on Lebanon reflected a long-time church interest in sustaining the Christian community there.

Still, it was painful to see the pope putting his enormous prestige and moral authority behind a set of such shopworn and, in current circumstances, mischievous political ideas. And surely they are mischievous: if John Paul II can make a saint-like progress across the international stage without leading his church to recognition of Israel without even deigning to call Israel by name, does not that work against Palestinian accommodation of Israel?

Moral Support?

Does that not reinforce the evident Palestinian tendency to hope Israel will somehow disappear? Does it not lend a subtle moral support to efforts to make Israel disappear?

Why do the pope and his church stick to a Mideast policy laid out decades ago, before Israel had put down roots, before the church began to modernize its attitude toward Jews, before the present opportunity opened for the church, by recognizing Israel, to make a real contribution to Palestinian-Israeli reconciliation and to peace? I cannot believe this pope would bow to this policy if he thought about it anew.

©1979, The Washington Post.

Inherit the Wind

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Two headlines, on the front page of the same paper, together carry a message about where the world is going. The first: "Continuing Mexican Oil Spill Baffles Industry Experts." And the second: "Army Chief Favors East Coast Oil Refinery."

It is four months since that well in the Gulf of Mexico blew out. Mexico's state oil company has used its own technicians and foreign experts to try to stop the flow, spending millions in the attempt. But 10,000 barrels of oil are still gushing out of those broken pipes every day.

The Mexican disaster illustrates a phenomenon of contemporary life: The technology of exploitation has raced ahead of the technology of control. We have invented a thousand ways to exploit the earth and release its natural forces. But we are not masters of the processes we have created.

Risks Are Great

The risks are great, and we know that. But economic forces — and very likely psychological ones, too — press us on. In the hope of short-term benefits we risk long-term damage that we do not know how to prevent. We build an oil refinery in a place where the inevitable spills will damage a basic resource: food.

The refinery approved the other day by the secretary of the army, Clifford L. Alexander, would be built where the Elizabeth River joins the Chesapeake Bay, in Portsmouth, Va. The Chesapeake Bay is a marine wonder of the earth, an extraordinarily productive body of water. It is rich in blue crabs and oysters, and many varieties of fish spawn in the bay and its tributaries.

Modern technology has already done fearful damage to the waters of the Chesapeake. The manufacture of kepone dumped chemical poison into the James River before it was stopped. All fishing had to be banned in that area, and no practical quick way was found to remove the accumulated chemical residue.

In approving the new oil refinery, Alexander said it would meet "state-of-the-art standards" for environmental safeguards. No doubt

it would. The problem is the state of the art. Official candor would require facing the fact that we do not know how to prevent oil spills at refineries. So the question for decision is whether we have to accept almost certain damage to basic resources.

Fighting Words

"The environment," as a phrase has nowadays joined the category of fighting words. Those who want to protect it face a hard-hat argument that they are elitist concerned more with esthetics than economic necessity. In fact, the human longing for natural beauty is not confined to any elite; we nearly all respond to the curve of a beach or the lift of a mountain. But in protecting the environment we care for other fundamental interests.

Public health is one. The Environmental Protection Agency operates today, according to its officials, as virtually a public health organization. It is not hard to see why. Most of the dramatic environmental episodes in recent years have had medical consequences: the chemicals in the Love Canal, the poisoned cattle feed in Michigan that has spread its effects throughout that state, the air pollution in Los Angeles, the endangered water supplies all over the country.

"We complain about the cost of regulation," one official said — "of environmental controls. But if we don't limit the damage, what about the cost in medical bills and human suffering?"

Food Supply

Another fundamental interest at stake in battles over the "environment" is the U.S. food supply. Shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico and fish in Chesapeake Bay are at risk, not theoretically but imminently. An even more compelling example of danger is the plan to drill for oil in Georges Bank, the richest fishing region in the world.

The trouble is that those concerns of health and resources are so basic that they are hard to measure. Hence they may be vulnerable to the arguments for short-term inter-

ests that can be quantified: the convenience of a new refinery, the need for jobs in a particular union tract, and so on.

In the U.S. system, the more fundamental concerns may also be vulnerable to localism. Congress these days seems a collection of local princelings, more responsive to local pressures than to the national interest. An example to hand is the behavior of Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee on the Tellico Dam. For the pettiest of local reasons, he pushed through legislation to complete the dam despite definitive findings that it would be economically wasteful as well as damaging to the land.

Rely on President

We rely primarily on the president to assert national interests against local and special interests. President Carter ran as a believing environmentalist, and until recently he acted accordingly. But something has happened. Could it be politics?

He had a chance to educate — in lead — when the Tellico Dam bill came to him. But instead of vetoing it and explaining why, he signed it with regret "as expressing the will of the Congress."

Could there be a feeble excuse for caving in? Now his officials have approved drilling on Georges Bank and a Chesapeake Bay refinery. For a handful of election votes, I think, Mr. Carter is trading away what could have been a great legacy of his administration.

©1979, The New York Times.

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Lee W. Huelbner

Editor
Mort Rosenblum

Managing Editor
William R. Holden

International Herald Tribune, S.A. in capital of 1,200,000 F.R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112
179121, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex
Tel. 747.1245 Fax. 61714 Herald, Paris Cedex: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer
In U.S.A.: Daily except Sunday
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
©1979 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Continuation Permit No. 34 21

Obituaries

Jayaprakash Narayan, Indian Statesman

From Agency Dispatches
NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Jayaprakash Narayan, 76, a disciple of non-violence who brought opposition forces together to defeat Indira Gandhi's government in 1977, died today at his home in Patna, eastern India.

The revered elder statesman died in his sleep, the United News of India reported. He had suffered from the heart and kidney trouble.

The death of Mr. Narayan removes from the national scene the last of the prominent leaders who worked with Mahatma Gandhi for the independence of India.

His political career, spanning half a century, was marked by a series of setbacks. Disenchantment with politics and a turn to Marxism in his youth, he became a Socialist but anti-Communist in the middle age and a staunch pacifist in his later years. But he remained a revolutionary throughout his life and died as one.

As a disciple of Gandhi, Mr. Narayan played an important role in the struggle for India's independence from Britain. But he never hesitated to acknowledge that in doing so, he was the logical successor to Nehru, the British raj. He spent several long terms in prison for his activities.

By the time independence was won in 1947, Mr. Narayan had become so close to Gandhi and to Jawaharlal Nehru, the new nation's prime minister, that he was thought to be the logical successor to Nehru. But a number of things worked against this.

Health worsened.

In 1972, stricken by diabetes and a heart ailment, Mr. Narayan retired from public life. His health deteriorated and he had to undergo a prostate operation in 1974. He seemed to gain new life, however, when he responded to a call by student protesters to lead them in Bihar state in their fight against what they said was the corruption and poor administration of Mrs. Gandhi's government.

He compared the movement to the 1942 "Quit India" campaign led by Gandhi, which was designed to force the British to leave through non-violent action and total cooperation by the Indians.

The response from students and opposition politicians was enthusiastic, but it was less so from the government. Mrs. Gandhi launched a counteroffensive, calling him a leader of reactionaries and fascists.

Largely under Mr. Narayan's guidance, the Janata Front, or People's Front, consisting of all the major opposition parties except the pro-Moscow Communist Party, took power in Western Ghazal state.

In June, 1975, after a lower court convicted Mrs. Gandhi of corrupt election practices and declared her election to Parliament invalid, Mr. Narayan and his associates called for her resignation and asked the people to join in a non-cooperation movement against Mrs. Gandhi's rule.

Mrs. Gandhi declared a national emergency, jailed Mr. Narayan and 600 other opposition leaders and imposed censorship on the press. In prison, Mr. Narayan's health worsened. He developed serious kidney trouble and was released after serving five months. Since then he had been hospitalized.

denmed to death for his part in anti-French riots on this island in 1947, died Friday, it was announced Saturday.

Dr. Raseia's activities to free Madagascar from French rule began in 1922 and he was frequently imprisoned. The 1947 riots left at least 12,000 persons dead, and the French colonial authorities sentenced Dr. Raseia and others to death. He won a stay of execution and was released. He returned when Madagascar won independence in 1960.

Elizabeth Bishop

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Elizabeth Bishop, 68, a Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, died at her home Saturday.

Ms. Bishop's books included "North and South" and "Complete Poems." She won a Pulitzer Prize in 1956. Ms. Bishop taught poetry at Harvard, MIT and New York University.

Anastasio Orlando

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Anastasio Orlando, 92, dean of Greek

archaeologists, died Saturday in Piraeus, his family said yesterday.

Mr. Orlando was responsible for restoration work on the Propylaea, the monumental gateway to the Acropolis, and at the temple of Poseidon at Sounion.

Wilmarth S. Lewis

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP) — Wilmarth S. Lewis, 83, whose scholarly devotion to the 18th century historian Horace Walpole brought him wide recognition, died here yesterday.

Mr. Lewis had assembled a vast collection of Walpole materials at his home in Farmington. For four decades he edited letters and other writings by Walpole, which have been published in 39 volumes by Yale University. Three volumes are as yet unpublished, and an index fills six more volumes.

Don Magnuson

SEATTLE, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Don Magnuson, 68, a former award-winning reporter for the Seattle Times and a five-term U.S. congressman,



Jayaprakash Narayan

died of an apparent heart attack in his apartment. He was found dead Friday.

Ken Strong

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Ken Strong, 73, a former professional football star with the New York Giants, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack. A running back and one of the first place-kickers in pro football, Strong scored 319 points over a professional career extending from 1929 to 1947.

Loss Estimated at More Than \$4 Billion

Drought Tests Strength of India's Farms

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (UPI) — The crops withered and turned brown in fields within sight of the Taj Mahal, the laboriously dug 70-foot-deep well useless for irrigation because there was no diesel fuel for the pump.

Deep in debt after buying the pump and digging the well, this farmer in Agra, 100 miles southeast of here in the state of Uttar Pradesh, now fears the loss of his five acres of land to moneylenders. The drought has severely damaged crops in 14 of India's 31 states, and is being called the worst to hit the country in this century.

Across India, government officials estimate the value of crops lost to the drought at \$4.37 billion.

The first real test of India's new agricultural strength. Many economists — including officials of the World Bank — said last spring that Indian agriculture was vigorous enough to withstand the effects of a monsoon without causing widespread famine or forcing large-scale food imports.

While the amount of land being irrigated — a key to this agricultural strength — has doubled over the last five years, efforts to move water from wells to fields have been frustrated by shortages of electric power and diesel fuel.

Not In Time

Under pressure from farmers who have tried to force diesel trucks from highways to get fuel for their water pumps, the government has increased the allotment to farmers.

But observers here believe that the action came too late to salvage crops that should have been watered by the summer monsoon, which provided too little moisture for most of the country.

India's fall harvest is expected to be at least 12 million tons short of last year's record crop of 130 million tons. Only storehouses bulging with 20 million tons of grain reserves collected during the last

four years of good harvests are preventing a famine.

"Five years ago, a drought of this severity would have been a disaster," said the agriculture minister, M.S. Swaminathan. "This is the first time in history India is facing a drought with substantial grain reserves."

Nonetheless, reports from across this vast country show that millions of people — most of them landless farm workers who already live on the brink of starvation — are suffering from lack of food.

The newspaper Economic Times reported from a village in the state of Bihar — one of the hardest hit by the drought — that some people had not eaten in four days because they were unable to get work to buy food.

Although there have been no reported deaths from starvation there, government officials estimate that 6 million people are going hungry.

In the desert state of Rajasthan, farmers are moving their livestock to areas where there might be more feed. Drinking water for 500 villages has dried up and the water in 165 villages is unfit for human consumption. In all, 20 million people in 25,000 villages are suffering from lack of water.

In Andhra Pradesh, crop losses total \$1.25 million and more than half the irrigated land is barren. Crops there will yield from 40 to 45 percent of normal levels.

Problem Compounded

The most shocking loss occurred in Punjab, the breadbasket of India. In that state, which has piled up record crops year after year, the drought is cutting production by at least 20 percent, and farmers are angry over the lack of power to run pumps that were purchased to irrigate the fields.

It is lack of power and fuel that compounds the effects of the drought. If all the land available for irrigation had been watered, statistics would be different, experts here agree.

While the government is pushing a food-for-work program to feed the hungry and scientific farming to save the crops, farmers are resorting to old superstitions to bring the rains.

In Uttar Pradesh, naked women filled the fields at night to appease the rain god. In another area — on the border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh — 500 dogs were fed in a special feast and several hundred virgins ate skimmed yogurt after day-long meditation.

Videla on Visit to Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Argentine President Jorge Videla was welcomed to Japan today by Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. His visit is designed to improve political and economic relations.

Individual Enterprises May Ease Unemployment

Chinese Giving New Push to Small Trades, Services

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Oct. 8 (NVT) — The entrance to the Balizhuang Hotel is an unobtrusive flight of concrete steps leading down into the ground. It may be the world's only hotel built in a subterranean bomb shelter.

The hotel was put together by 10 unemployed young men and women from the Balizhuang neighborhood in Peking. They made its 104 iron beds by hand and installed the hotel's plumbing and ventilation in part of the capital's enormous underground civil defense works. They now operate the hotel.

A few miles away, on the Great Wall of China, foreign tourists have recently been besieged by peddlers touting everything from cold drinks to "antique" coins — another new sight for Communist China.

The underground hostelry and the hawkers are part of an attempt by the government to revive small trades and services run by local initiative, what are known as collective enterprises. In the United States, they might be called individual enterprise, though under Communist law they are not owned by individuals.

The employees of the collectives, which are locally managed, are paid salaries, but the profits are diverted to the state. And there have been reported cases of funds saved for new equipment being confiscated by the state. Recently, economists have urged the government to be more generous with the collectives.

Poor Cousins

The collectives, as opposed to big state-owned factories, have long been the poor cousins of China's Communist system. They have been regarded as "a tail of capitalism," a vestige of the bad old days before the Communists came to power in 1949, and work in them has been viewed as degrading.

Workers in the collectives have been paid about a third less than their counterparts in state factories. They seldom get free medical care or pensions, as the others do. And they do not have the lifetime job security provided by the big factories that is regarded by many Chinese as a major accomplishment of Communism.

As a result, the number of private enterprises as well as the small traders and vendors, from knife sharpeners, cobblers, house painters, and barbers to sidewalk restaurants and handicraft factories, has shrunk by two-thirds since the 1950s, according to a recent report by the Chinese news agency. At the same time, the population has grown by more than 400 million.

Peking's rediscovery of the collectives has two purposes. The government hopes that they can reduce the

vast number of unemployed young people in the cities, who have become a major problem for the government. At the same time, Peking sees the collectives as a way to provide many services that have become almost impossible to find.

For example, it is impossible for a person to get a snack in the middle of the morning or after 2 p.m., because restaurants are open only at fixed hours for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Similarly, if a bicycle has a flat tire, it may take hours, or days, to find a shop that will fix it in some parts of the country.

Exactly how many people are unemployed is unclear because the figures released by the government are somewhat contradictory. One senior official has spoken of 20 mil-

lion persons. At the National People's Congress last June, it was said that jobs had to be found for 7.5 million city people this year. Over each of the next five years, the People's Daily has estimated, more than 3 million students will finish school in the cities and need jobs. Only 4 percent will be able to go to college.

Peking has compounded the problem by its system of assigning jobs to school graduates rather than letting them find work on their own. In fact, the Chinese term for unemployment is *dai yeh*, or "waiting for work," meaning that a person has not yet received his assignment.

In Peking, out of an urban population of 4.7 million, 400,000 are

waiting, according to recent articles in Peking.

The collectives offer a relatively cheap and flexible alternative, requiring much less state investment than the big factories. Some have proved successful, like a handicraft shop in western Peking that produces painted eggshells for export. The People's Daily said that the small factory earned \$300,000 in foreign exchange last year.

300 Licenses Issued in Peking

PEKING, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — The city of Peking has issued more than 300 licenses to individuals to practice private enterprise in the handicraft and repair trades, the Chinese news agency said today.

Especially in Poorer Countries

U.S. Says Global Cigarette Use Jumps

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The number of smokers in the world increased dramatically last year, with the biggest increases appearing to be in the poorer sectors, according to the Department of Agriculture.

World tobacco consumption reached a record 4.96 million tons, and the increase was more than 3.5 percent was the largest since 1973. Most tobacco goes into cigarettes, 4.2 trillion of which were smoked last year — 100 billion more than the previous year. According to earlier figures from the department, people spend \$85 billion to \$100 billion annually on cigarettes.

Americans smoke less than they used to. In the 15 years since the surgeon general's first report on smoking and health, 30 million Americans have quit. In January, the surgeon-general reported that the percentage of American adults who smoke has declined to 33 from 42 in 1964.

There also have been declines in some other advanced industrial countries, due to high taxes as well as to campaigns on the connection between tobacco and disease.

But in the poorer countries, people are smoking more. A pamphlet produced by the Worldwatch Institute, a private research organization, says: "Throughout most of Africa, vendors must break open packs and sell cigarettes one by one. In isolated Sudanese towns, for example, one sees young men with annual incomes equivalent to only a few hundred dollars buying Benson and Hedges cigarettes at 10 cents apiece."

Between 1969 and 1973, according to the Agriculture Department, the Sudan saw about 639 million cigarettes a year and imported 666

million. In 1977 it made 700 million and imported 900 million.

The story is similar in Asia and Latin America. Bangladesh, one of the poorest countries, does not import many cigarettes, but it produced 10.1 billion in 1974 and 11.7 billion in 1977.

In countries where wealth is growing more rapidly, the use of cigarettes has increased markedly. Venezuela manufactured 16.2 billion in 1974 and 20.3 in 1977.

A review prepared by the Office of Smoking and Health — part of the U.S. Public Health Service — records declines in Britain, Canada and Sweden. Production of cigarettes has gone down in West Germany and France, though French taste for imported brands of the U.S. type boosted actual sales in 1978.

"Total French consumption may level off in the short term because of the issuance of new anti-tobacco instructions," the U.S. Agriculture Department predicted last year, "but is expected to recover in the middle term."

Warnings Ignored

In Japan, an estimated 35 million smokers got through a pack a day each in 1977. The Office of Smoking and Health said that the Japanese are increasing their daily consumption despite an anti-smoking drive that includes education programs, health warnings on packages and limits on advertising.

"It will have little effect on consumption in the near term," the Agriculture Department predicted.

In 1977, the United States exported nearly 67 billion cigarettes, twice as many as it was selling in the early years of the decade. Under the Food for Peace program, the Agriculture Department says, 17

million to \$66 million worth of tobacco has been shipped annually on easy terms over the last decade, much of it to Vietnam, Cambodia and Egypt.

West Germany exported 24 billion cigarettes in 1977, nearly four times its average annual export between 1969 and 1973. Britain, the Netherlands and Switzerland also showed important increases of exports in the 1970s.

In the Soviet Union tobacco advertising is banned, smoking in public places is restricted and special efforts are made to prevent smoking by young persons and by health officials.

Starting Young

But few Soviet citizens seem to be persuaded. The Central Scientific Institute of the Soviet Union showed in a recent study that only 63 percent of smokers believed that they were endangering their health and that 45 percent of the nonsmokers saw no harm in it either. The Russians found that a fifth of the boys who smoke started at the age of eight or nine, and that a third of all Soviet smokers are between 14 and 17.

China, the largest producer of cigarettes, has only recently begun to take its first steps to discourage young persons from smoking. It has been suggested that the Chinese tax on cigarettes is a big source of investment capital for the government that would be hard to replace.

China also is interested in exports. At a trade fair in the Philippines two years ago, it displayed a dozen brands of cigars and cigarettes. According to the trade publication Tobacco International, Chinese salesmen said that some of the brands had a reputation for allaying asthma and relieving cough.

Dr. Joseph Raseia

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar, Oct. 8 (AP) — Dr. Joseph Raseia, 95, the nationalist who was con-

Talks Stalled With Russians, Chinese Report

PEKING, Oct. 8 (UPI) — China said today its normalization talks with the Soviet Union have been stalled since their start two weeks ago because the two sides have not been able to agree on an agenda.

The Chinese news agency said "no agreement has been reached on the agenda" for the talks in Moscow, where a Chinese delegation arrived Sept. 23. "Thus formal negotiations have not yet started," the agency said.

It said that the talks aimed at normalizing relations between the two nations, were stalled over Moscow's insistence that they be confined to negotiations on bilateral issues, such as the dispute over their 4,700-mile border. The Chinese want an open agenda to discuss what they consider to be the larger threat of Soviet involvement in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East.

In another report, the agency disclosed today that a Vietnamese soldier and a Chinese border guard were killed in an exchange of gunfire across the Chinese-Vietnamese frontier on Sept. 21. It said three Vietnamese soldiers were wounded in the shooting that, according to the Chinese account, started after the Vietnamese crossed into China's Yunnan province.

Timberman Joins Staff Of Israeli Newspaper

TEL AVIV, Oct. 8 (Reuters) — Former Argentine editor Jacobo Timerman, expelled from Buenos Aires after more than two years under house arrest, has joined the staff of the Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv, the paper announced.

Mr. Timerman, founder and former editor of the liberal Buenos Aires newspaper La Opinion, arrived here Sept. 27 and was immediately granted Israeli citizenship. He has been detained in Argentina since April, 1977, on suspicion of aiding leftist guerrillas.

The Good Life
A great Scotch is part of it.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.

"WELCOME"

Whether on holiday or business, our Middle East hotels will give you a trip to remember, with Middle Eastern hospitality and the superb comfort and convenience of the Holiday Inn standards.

The cuisine is both traditional and continental, with 24 hour room service as well. All our hotels have full conference facilities including secretarial services and Telex.

And of course we warmly welcome the American Express Card. It saves you worrying about having enough of the right currency and frees you from carrying unnecessarily large amounts of cash. The American Express Card is one service that we believe is valued by our guests.

And when you settle your bill with the American Express Card at any Holiday Inn hotel in the Middle East* you'll receive a complimentary slim, elegant address book.

For rates and reservations, contact your nearest Holiday Inn International Sales Office, any Holiday Inn Hotel or American Express Travel Service Office.

* Until 31st December 1979.

Holiday Inn Middle East		
BAHRAIN	Abu Dhabi	LONDON
Manama	Tel. 2422	To open 1980
Tel. 24122	KUWAIT	UNITED ARAB
Pyramids	Humay City	EMIRATES
To open Dec 1979	To open 1981	Abu Dhabi
Spain	OMAN	To open 1981
To open 1980	SALAH	Tel. 6511
Tel. 461 777	To open 1981	Abu Dhabi
JORDAN	SAUDI ARABIA	Singapore
Amman	Jeddah	Tel. 37357
Tel. 51000	To open 1981	

Holiday Inn® INTERNATIONAL-MIDDLE EAST

Fashion

Shows Keep Designers
In Many Other Lines

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT) — Fashion is a game quite a few people play. Most do it for money, a few do it for kicks. That is, until they discover that fashion pays, then they do it for money too.

Designers used to design clothes for people to wear. Now they design clothes to get their names in the papers so that they can sell perfumes, scarves, glasses or whatever. The smartest have it down to such a sys-

tem they even sell chocolates and wines. It has little to do with fashion but that's another story.

Customers do not seem to mind. They even are glad to play along by wearing clothes with the designers' names printed all over. They think it gives them status. The designers know better. They know who's getting status — not to mention money.

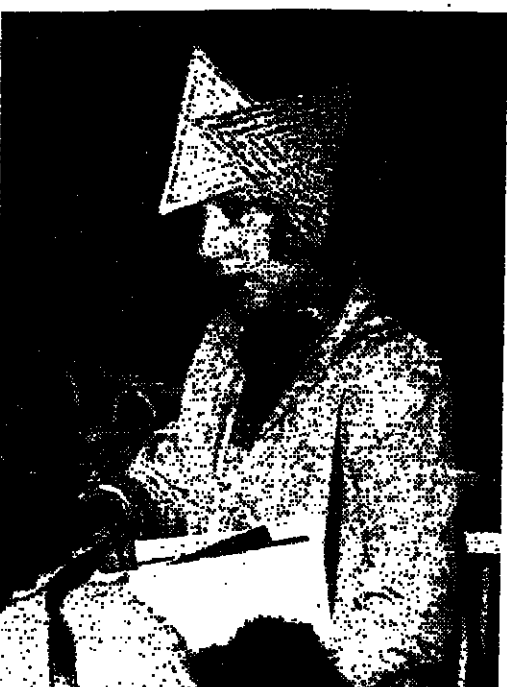
To be in the fashion world is to live counterclockwise all the time. For instance, right now, while the Northern Hemisphere is bracing itself for winter, fashion pros are looking at bikinis. By the same token, while normal people head for the beach, the same pros swelter looking at furs.

In order to keep up with the latest trends, fashion people keep gyrating all over the world, often faster than the speed of sound. They go to Europe for ideas, to Asia for cheap labor. They start with one city, move on to the next, and when they are finished they start all over again. Last week it was Milan, this week a new round starts in Paris. It's a miracle they make any money at all considering the time they stay away from their desks.

The collections are special rites but that's where the action is. Although they are both uncomfortable and unrealistic, everybody wants to attend. There is even a black market for tickets to very special shows.



Faces at Milan: Michael Coby of Womens Wear Daily, Anna Piaggi, of various Vogues.



— more choice
— more style
— better prices

the **cashmere house**

the great Parisian specialist for 100% pure cashmere

you will find the best and largest choice of cashmere as well as the marvelous cashmere of

Alexandre Savin

the fashion leaders

2, rue d'Aguesseau, Paris-8^e
(corner 60^e St-Hippolyte) Tel. 265.42.61

Monday to Saturday
from 9.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Where the world's best dressed women shop in London.

Chloé

173 New Bond Street, London W1.
01-493 6277

O.J. PERRIN

Jewellers

VACHERON
CONSTANTIN

au sein du "Riviera Genève"

4 WEEKS TO A NEW LANGUAGE.

BERLITZ Since 1878

TOTAL IMMERSION CENTERS

Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, Vienna, Zurich, Brussels, Geneva, Cannes, Lyons, Paris, Madrid, Barcelona, Palma de Majorca, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, London.

At Berlitz, our exclusive Total Immersion program puts you in command of a new language in just two to six weeks. Call today for an appointment. You'll be speaking a new language faster than you ever thought possible.

BERLITZ: LANGUAGE TAILOR-MADE.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT GUIDE

FRANCE - PARIS

CHEZ LE BARON 63 Rue Montparnasse, 75014. Every day. Stone's throw from La Villette, facing Jules-Verne. Patisserie, bouillabaisse, live lobster.

LE CONGRES 100 Avenue de la Gde-Armée, 75116. Every day until 2 a.m. Choice meats. See food. Air-conditioned.

LA CLOCHE D'OR 3 Rue Mazarine, 75006. Closed Sunday. Business lunches. Parisian dinners. Supper until 4 a.m.

GOLDENBERG JO 7, rue de Valenciennes, 75019. Daily. Lunch. Sandwiches, pastries, salmon, salmon, chopped liver, etc. Open till 1 a.m. Air-conditioned.

MERE CATHERINE 9 Place du Tertre, 75006. Traditional cuisine. Dinner with music. Terrace on the square and garden.

PORTE DU BONHEUR 8 Rue Mont-Thabor (1st), 75014. 240.35.99. Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Vietnamese, etc. English speaking. Daily.

RASPOUTINE 58 Rue Bassano, 75014. Every day from 9 p.m. till dawn. 50 artists and musicians. 720.04.31 and 08.58.

LA ROTONDE DE LA MUETTE 12 Croisade de la Muette (14^e), 75016. 288.20.95 & 68.79. Fish, oysters, shellfish, choice grilled meats. Open daily.

LE ST-SIMON 110 Bd. Pereire (17^e), 75440. Closed Sat. Sun. Spectacular escargots, fish, game, and choice menu.

SHEHERAZADE 3 Rue de Lappe, 75445. 20. Every day from 9 p.m. till dawn. Large orchestra. Entertainment. Russian decor. Excellent specialties.

LEFT BANK

LE MAHARAJAH 72 Bd. St-Germain (14^e), 4^e M^e Mazarine-Montparnasse. Closed Mon. INDO-CHINESE SPECIALTIES. Open from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. without a break.

ROTISSERIE DE L'ABBAYE 22 Rue Jacob, 75006. 226.36.26. Closed Sunday. Dinner show. 10th cent. setting.

SAVOYARD 10 Rue des 4 Vents, 75013. 20.30.30. Business lunch 50 to 100 covers. Special: roquette, fondue, fish. Closed Monday.

HOLLAND - AMSTERDAM

RIB ROOM At the Amsterdam Savoy Hotel. The best imported U.S. beef in town. One and a half hours of live music in an elegant atmosphere. Kottgert 1. (020) 212223.

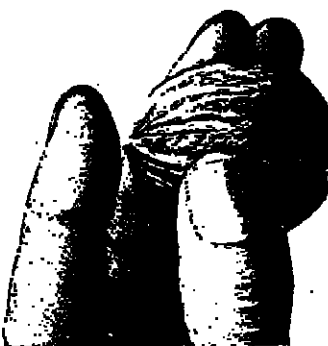
D'YUFF VLECHTEN Born in 1627 and known for the very first dinner in Amsterdam. Dinner by candlelight. This is a dining experience you will return to. Reservations (020) 248369/236404.

HOLLAND - WADDINXVEEN

DE GOUWE DIS Charming atmosphere, superb French cuisine, Zuidladi 22. Tel. 01828-2025.

Waverley Root

History of Walnut Tough to Crack



PARIS — For the ancient Romans, the walnut was a portrait of the human brain. The outer green husk (which many walnut eaters have never seen) was the scalp. The hard shell of the kernel was the protective skull. The thin envelope inside, with its papery partition between the two halves of the nut, was the membrane. And the convoluted nut itself represented the two hemispheres of the cerebrum.

Presented with such promising material to start with, one might have expected the myth-making ancients to have produced something particularly elaborate in the way of a legend, for they had shown great ingenuity with much scantier premises (for the cabbage, for instance), but, inexplicably, they pursued the subject no farther. They contented themselves with naming the walnut *Juglans* (Jupiter's acorn), and asserting that it cured headaches. A few centuries later the "Ménagier de Paris" (1393) said that it caused headaches.

The walnut goes back so far that nobody knows where it originated. We often read that it is a native of Persia, but that is only because Pliny called it the Persian nut and said it had been introduced into Italy from that country. He was not a witness of its arrival. Varro, who antedated him by nearly a century and a half, had already recorded its presence in Italy in his time, and the Greek philosopher Theophrastus, nearly 2½ centuries before Varro, wrote of it under the name of *karwan* — or at least, we are told that was the walnut he had in mind. *Karwan* meant a nut in general; the walnut, strictly speaking, was *karwan basitikon*, the kingly nut.

Just as the ancient Romans called *Juglans regia* the Persian nut because they got it from Persia, either directly or via Greece or Asia Mi-

nor, so Americans call the same species the English walnut because they got it from England. In neither case does the geographic adjective throw light on the ultimate origin of the walnut. Persia was probably included within its range at the most distant period to which we can trace it, but it was lost in a much wider area which spread from southwestern Europe and/or Asia Minor to the Himalayas, where it grows on slopes at altitudes of 8,000 feet. Majority opinion seems to be that within this territory its point of birth was somewhere in India, where walnuts were particularly important in Kashmir.

Wherever it started, the walnut had already covered a good deal of ground in prehistoric times. The oldest find of walnut shells was in the Shanidar caves of northern Iraq, but the next oldest are outside it, in Mesolithic middens in Europe, and then in the Neolithic remains of the lake settlements of Switzerland.

The first mention of walnuts tells us that they were grown in Babylon. The ancient Greeks pressed them for their oil; they seem to have been using them nearly a hundred years before the Romans, about the beginning of the fourth century B.C., whereas the Romans apparently inherited them only toward the end of that century.

Renaissance Florence has given us a story of a rather special use to which the ancient Romans put walnut shells: they were scattered on the floor outside the door of a nuptial chamber so that any indiscreet person passing before it was prevented by the noise of the shells cracking under his feet from hearing any sounds from beyond the door. I know of no ancient work which confirms this, so it may have been no more than Florentine chitchat.

Walnuts at Pompeii [In their more normal use as food, walnuts were considered to be luxuries. High prices were paid for them and they were often eaten with fruit for dessert. The priests of the Temple of Isis at Pompeii had perhaps reached this last stage of their meal to which they sat down on the bright, perfect sunny day of Aug. 24, A.D. 79, for there were walnuts on the table. They never got around to eating them.]

The Romans are often credited with having carried the walnut to the rest of Europe, and especially to Britain, but there are at least three reasons for doubting this: the fact that walnuts were already being eaten in Switzerland in the Stone Ages, before there were any Romans; the probability that the ancient Gauls used them before the Romans came, and the circumstance that there is no evidence that there were any walnuts in the British Isles until a thousand years after the Romans had gone home.

The earliest written record of its existence in the British Isles, according to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, is dated 1567. The walnut does not seem to have aroused much interest in Britain. Except for certain specific restricted uses —

As a food, walnuts are today peripheral — they are nibbled with before-dinner drinks or go into confectionery or pastry. In earlier times, however, they often constituted a full-fledged ingredient in cooking (they were a basic element in the cuisine of France's Quercy) and in some parts of the world, notably the Middle East, they still do.

One of Iran's national dishes is *fezjan*, a duck or chicken stew, simmered with walnuts and pomegranate juice, seasoned with cardamom, and served with chopped walnuts sprinkled over it. Bulgaria's *terator* is a walnut and cucumber soup. Russia's Georgia makes two traditional sauces from pounded walnuts, which recall those the Arabs had from Persia in medieval times.

A similar walnut-cream sauce exists in Turkey, while Elizabeth David gives the recipe for an Italian version in which walnuts are combined with bread crumbs, olive oil, butter, cream and parsley, which she describes as "bizarre." Walnut stuffed chicken is also an Italian dish, while finely ground walnut shells are sometimes used in the stuffing of the ring-shaped pasta called *agnolotti*. In the United States the walnut is returning to the role of a full-fledged food in vegetarian dishes. It is perhaps the vegetable product most often used to counteract meat, for its proteins (20.5 grams per 100 grams of shelled nuts) are perhaps the closest in the vegetable kingdom to animal proteins.

© 1979 Waverley Root

Music in Berlin

Depressing Debussy, a Fanciful Ravel

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (IHT) — This city's annual Festival Weeks have closed with two exclamations: marks that any festival in the world might envy. The Deutsche Oper provided one with the first staging ever of the recently completed fragmentary sketches left by Claude Debussy for the short opera he had hoped to make out of Poe's horror story "The Fall of the House of Usher."

The Chilean composer Juan Allende Blin provided the labor of resuscitation and plastic surgery, patiently accumulating his material from Debussy's adopted daughter, Dolly de Tinan, France's Bibliothèque Nationale, and five other sources. Including some fairly extensive patches of spoken dialogue, it all adds up to about 45 minutes.

Debussy concocted his own creepy, steamy libretto about the sick, all but physical relationship between Roderick Usher and his sister Madeleine. He sometimes had a most unlucky hand with literature; if parts of the "Pelléas and Mélisande" libretto today seem almost laughably dated, that text stands up like an ageless masterpiece compared to this one. Sadder of all, one finds precious little of Debussy's genius here.

The work closes a double bill that opens with one of the rare productions of Maurice Ravel's most enchanting vocal score, "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges," notable mostly for Pet Halmén's decor, particularly his fanciful costumes, and for having not a soprano in the title role but a little boy, Nikolaus Lehnhoff has given both works adequate productions, with copious conducting by Jesus Lopez Cobos and several outstanding vocal performances.

During the evening's final curtain calls, Juan Allende Blin looked incensed, and justly so, by the boos that greeted the team responsible for bringing the Debussy onto the stage. Amde has conscientiously added a worthwhile footnote to the body of work left by a composer of towering genius, if not a very impressive one.

The night before, the Philharmonie became the scene of one of the most emotionally charged events in this city's postwar musical

AUTHORS WANTED
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

I seeking suitable book publisher who manuscript of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry and religious, etc. New authors, established, send for free booklet: N.Y. VANTAGE Press, 510 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

history: Leonard Bernstein's belated debut as guest conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic. The concert, a benefit for Amnesty International, proved so laden with symbolic import that musical values almost had to take second place.

Bernstein's public political stand has long since made him a symbol of the militantly anti-Nazi, anti-semitism Jew. Inferences drawn during his several previous appearances here with the New York Philharmonic and the Israel Philharmonic have made it clear that this city, including its audience and its own great orchestra, have for him a special symbolic significance inevitably associated with Adolf Hitler's Third Reich. All this infused Bernstein's first confrontation with the Berlin Philharmonic.

He devoted his entire concert to a single work by a Jewish composer

banned here between 1933 and 1945: Gustav Mahler's Ninth Symphony. From a seat behind the orchestra and to one side, in this eccentric, wrap-around hall, the violins were almost inaudible, with the brass and percussion unbearably predominant, rendering a conscientious assessment of the performance impossible.

The experience moved Bernstein himself to tears. He locked the orchestra's Jewish concertmaster in a long embrace, kissed one of his neighbors, shook hands with many other players, and tears streaming, repeatedly applauded and blew kisses to the orchestra. One musician — a member of Herbert von Karajan's own Berlin Philharmonic — called it simply "The greatest orchestral concert I've ever heard." The standing ovation the Berlin audience accorded Bernstein lasted almost 12 minutes.

Publishing

Japan's Big Book Binge

TOKYO (AP) — Japan's publishers cranked out more than a billion books last year.

Pointing out that the total represents almost 10 books for every one of Japan's 115 million citizens, the Japan Book Publishers Association also reports that the number of books produced annually has doubled in the last seven years.

"There's a saying in the industry that sales will continue to rise as long as the cities keep growing and the trains keep running," said Ryochi Kurosaki, a senior employee of central Tokyo's Yaseu Book Center, possibly the world's largest bookstore under one roof.

However, the commuters who strap-bang with one hand and hold a book in the other are only a small

segment of a public that devours everything from harum-scarum comic books to translations of such imports as U.S. economist John Kenneth Galbraith's "Age of Uncertainty."

Priced at the equivalent of \$10 — about average for a new book here — Galbraith's work sold 400,000 copies. That's only middling in a country where, according to Masakazu Shigehisa, director of the book publishers association, many bestsellers easily top the million mark.

As might befit a nation where the biggest daily newspapers have circulations of 11 or 12 million, Japan has long claimed the world's highest literacy rate, saying that nearly 100 percent of its people can read and write.

Skeptics say the figure may be inflated, because the official criterion for literacy is the ability to sign one's name.

Moreover, one needn't be especially literate to spend time with the *Wangan* (comic) books that make up about 20 percent of Japan's published material.

These 100-page pulp magazines feature serialized stories that are short on text and long on crudely drawn gore, sex, fantasy and sports. Some run to 7 million copies a week; one baseball *manga* sold 25 million copies.

Tokyo's Research Institute for Publications, which monitors Japanese reading habits for the book publishers association, reported recently that while 91 percent of the people spend time reading every day, the average had dropped from 44 minutes in 1976 to 38 minutes last year.

That reported shift coincides with other polls showing that television, sports and other recreational pursuits consume an increasing part of a Japanese person's day.

Book Calls Scott
A Polar Bungler

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP) — A new book says the legendary antarctic explorer, Robert Falcon Scott, was one of the worst polar explorers and charges incompetence resulted in his own death and that of four companions.

But Sir Peter Scott, 70-year-old son of the British hero, says the book "Scott and Amundsen" by Roland Huntford "despicably maligns" his famous father.

The five men died in blizzards in 1912 following a race with Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen to be the first men to reach the South Pole. Amundsen won, reaching the pole on Dec. 14, 1911, 35 days ahead of Scott.

The dead men were hailed as heroes, but Huntford claims that Scott had failed to prepare adequately for the mission, was ill-equipped, and provided insufficient food.

VIVIAN REED

4 DERNIERES
A L'ESPACE PIERRE CARDIN

"Une étoile est née : Madame 100.000 volts"

"Stupefiante, incroyable punch, une panthère noire"

SAVE!

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune you can save up to 44% of the newsstand price.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT.

6 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria Sch. 1,050.00	580.00	Netherlands Fl. 150.00	82.00
Belgium/Lux. B.Fr. 2,025.00	1,125.00	Norway (air) N.Kr. 280.00	161.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr. 330.00	180.00	Portugal Esc. 2,500.00	1,350.00
Finland (air) F.Mk. 300.00	165.00	Spain Ptas. 4,400.00	2,420.00
France F.Fr. 560.00	308.00	Sweden (air) S.Kr. 400.00	220.00
Germany DM. 139.00	75.00	Switzerland S.Fr. 150.00	82.00
Greece (air) Dr. 19.50	10.50	U.S.A. (air) \$ 97.50	54.00
Great Britain £ 2.10	1.170.00	Other European Countries (air) \$ 72.50	40.50
Italy Lire 45,600.00	25,000.00		

For rates in other countries, please write to the IHT Subscription Manager (address below) or phone Paris 747.12.65, ext. 305.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

THE INTERNATIONAL ESSENTIAL

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home ☐ office address below for:
☐ 12 months (Rate 6 x 2) ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months
☐ Mr ☐ Ms

Address _____
City _____ Country _____

Job title/profession _____
Company activity _____
Nationality _____ Age _____

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order to: IHT, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.

THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.
Rates valid through November 30, 1979.

24%	24%	24%
19%	19%	19%
19%	19%	20 +
13%	13%	13%
50	50	50

1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NOF PRICE					

Close	Chg.	Nov	102.08	107.50	108.00	104.00	-3.7
		Dec	104.00	104.00	104.70	104.00	-3.7
		Mar	104.00	104.00	104.70	105.40	-2.4
18	AS22	-71	102.10	107.10	102.00	104.00	-2.0
0	AS20	-100	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	-2.0
70	AS70	-70	102.10	107.10	102.00	107.00	-2.0
0	AS70	-70	104.00	104.00	102.00	105.50	-2.5
0	AS70	-70	102.10	107.10	102.00	107.00	-2.0
0	AS70	-70	104.00	104.00	102.00	105.50	-2.5

Est. 7501: sales Int. 432.
Total open interest: 71,648, up 35 from Thur.

COTTON No. 2
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Oct	65.60	65.50	65.30	64.22	-0.8
Nov	65.40	65.30	65.20	65.30	-0.5
Dec	64.80	64.60	64.50	64.90	-0.3
Mar	67.10	66.80	67.10	66.80	-0.3
May	67.10	66.80	67.10	66.80	-0.3
Jul	67.10	66.80	67.10	66.80	-0.3
Dec	69.20	69.00	68.25	69.25	-0.2

Est. 4750: sales Int. 4,403.
Total open interest: 37,854, up 934 from Thur.

point equals		COPPER		25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.		
		Cat	91.50	92.00	97.50	97.40
		Dec	102.00	102.70	106.50	106.30
24000		Jan.	101.60	102.25	105.00	104.80
		Feb	101.80	102.50	105.70	105.50
changed from		Mar	102.00	102.70	106.00	105.80
point equals		Jul	102.80	102.85	105.85	105.85
		Aug	102.50	102.50	105.70	105.70
		Dec	104.00	104.00	109.00	108.00
		Jan	102.65	102.65	105.15	105.15
		Mar	102.70	102.70	105.25	105.25
		Jul	103.70	103.70	108.15	108.15
Est. 4,250 sales Fri. 7.50c.						
Total com. interest Thur. 64.04c. off 7c.						
from Thur.						
off 51 from		N.Y. SILVER				
point equals		5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz.				
		Cat	150.00	151.70	155.00	155.00
		Dec	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00
		Nov	159.10	159.60	159.10	159.10
		Oct	151.00	151.00	151.00	151.00
4000 - 150		May	164.10	164.60	164.10	164.60
4000 - 150		Jul	162.90	162.90	162.90	162.90
4000 - 150		Aug	162.90	162.90	162.90	162.90

1970-1980	Dec	16790	16880	16790	16880	-57.00
	Jan	16858	16854	16854	16950	-50.00
off 250 from	Mar	16950	16959	16959	17070	-46.00
point equals	May	17053	17053	17053	17178	-46.00
	Est. 11,000; sales Fr. 11,000.					
	Total open interest Fr. 172,578 up 3,175 from Thur.					

ures	PLATINUM					
	58 1/2 oz	\$1,450	\$1,450	\$1,450	\$1,450	-12.00
	Jan	518.30	518.30	518.30	518.30	-28.00
	Apr	522.38	522.38	522.38	522.38	-28.00
	Est. 150; sales Fr. 1,457.					
	Total open interest Fr. 8,378, off 43 from Thur.					

Class	GOLD 185 1/2 oz \$1,450 per Troy oz.					
Che	Oct	366.00	373.00	368.00	368.00	-17.00
	Dec	376.00	383.00	378.00	378.00	-18.50
	Feb	384.00	391.00	381.00	382.00	-18.50
	Apr	394.00	399.00	390.00	390.00	-17.50
	Jun	400.00	407.00	398.00	398.00	-17.10
	Aug	412.00	412.00	405.00	404.00	-16.00
	Oct	420.00	420.00	412.00	412.00	-16.00
off 33 from	Total open interest Fr. 1,450,000, up 1,000 from Thur.					

18.95	+ 0.24	Dec	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.40	-15.60
19.02	- 0.05	Feb	41.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	-15.00
19.30	- 0.11	Apr	41.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	-14.00
19.60	- 0.11	Jun	41.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	-14.00
19.75	- 0.20	Aug	41.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	-14.00
19.95	- 0.50						

Est. 20,000; miles FR 21,000.
 Total open interest FR 171,011, off 792 from Thur.

Cash Prices

October 8, 1979

Commodity and unit	Month	Year
FOODS		
Coffee A Santos, lb.	2.10	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-30 20% dy	0.67	0.64
METALS		
Steel mill (Pitt), ton	347.00	377.00
Iron & Pory, (Pitt), ton	327.00	314.00
Steel scrap No 1 hot PBT	80.99	79.79
Lead shot, 1 lb	38.45	63.00
Copper elect, 1 lb	102.04	87.37

143.75	-1.60	Zinc, E. S. & D. Co., Inc.	37 1/2	33 1/2
143.75	-1.20	Silver N.Y. ex-ct.	Closed	Closed
142.50	-1.05	Gold N.Y. ex-ct.	Closed	Closed
		New York prices		

off 63 cents

International Stock Indexes

	October 8, 1979			
	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	93.29	92.60	94.26	93.20
Brussels (2)	339.22	337.12	340.27	337.79
Frankfurt (3)	146.72	145.43	150.63	146.58
London 20	498.80	490.00	508.60	498.00
London 500 (4)	N.A.	263.77	267.65	237.66
Madrid (5)	1,011.00	972.00	972.00	954.00
Paris (6)	148.16	140.26	147.07	78.10
Sweden (7)	672.17	677.19	672.63	545.32
Tel Aviv (8)	454.18	457.69	462.97	435.00
Tokyo (9)	4,695.70	4,668.82	4,577.79	5,092.87
Zurich (10)	308.00	305.00	309.00	302.00

1. Aap-Com Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse Ind."; 3. Horne-Stevens Ind.; 4. Pensions Ind.; 5. "Bourse Ind."; 6. "Bourse Ind."; 7. "Bourse Ind."; 8. "Bourse Ind."; 9. "Bourse Ind."; 10. "Bourse Ind."

Lows

Arbitrage
Pett
meat
Lip
Chern
AFinc &
S
riths
Inc
Oil Ind
nition
or Oil
Eatin
Oil Gas
Ind
Reho S
Tobac
C
Autos F

one Indl. & Avere Ind. 7. "All arbitrator"
ind.. 8. First section stock Ind. 9. Nikkel Dore-
Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Greece and Hungary Sign 2 Agreements

BUDAPEST, Oct. 8 (AP) — Greece and Hungary today signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and a second pact on mutual legal assistance as Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis ended his four-day official visit here.

Mr. Karamanlis, the first Greek premier to visit Hungary, is on an last European tour that started in Moscow and will take him to Prague.

Jenkins Urges Limit On EEC Panel's Size

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (AP) — Roy Jenkins, the president of the EEC Commission, said today that the commission's size should be reduced.

Mr. Jenkins said that the commission agreed with an independent report that it should have no more than one member from each Common Market country. Some countries have two representatives on the current 13-member commission.

[illegible][illegible]

100

European Gold M

October 2, 1979

London	376.75	3
Turkish	378.00	3

Zurich	378.50	3
Paris (T2.5 kilo)	377.25	3

Official marathon and all-around

London and Paris, opening offices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce

Cold Options:

Bons	Nov. 77	Feb. 80
------	---------	---------

385	13.00-16.00	36.00-39.00
-----	-------------	-------------

390	11.00-14.00	34.00-37.00
395	10.00-12.00	32.00-35.00
399	9.00-10.00	31.00-32.00

400	9.00-10.00	30.00-31.00
Gold Trading 371.00-3		

Valence White V

L. Quai du Mont-Blanc

Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 283

•

•

[illegible]

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

[illegible]

... ..

100

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
(Continued from Page 12)										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 8, 1979

1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	15M	18M	21M	24M	27M	30M
13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14	13.13-13.14

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—		Closing Prices, October 8, 1979		Futcheon	
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock		High	Low	High	Low
12 Month Stock					

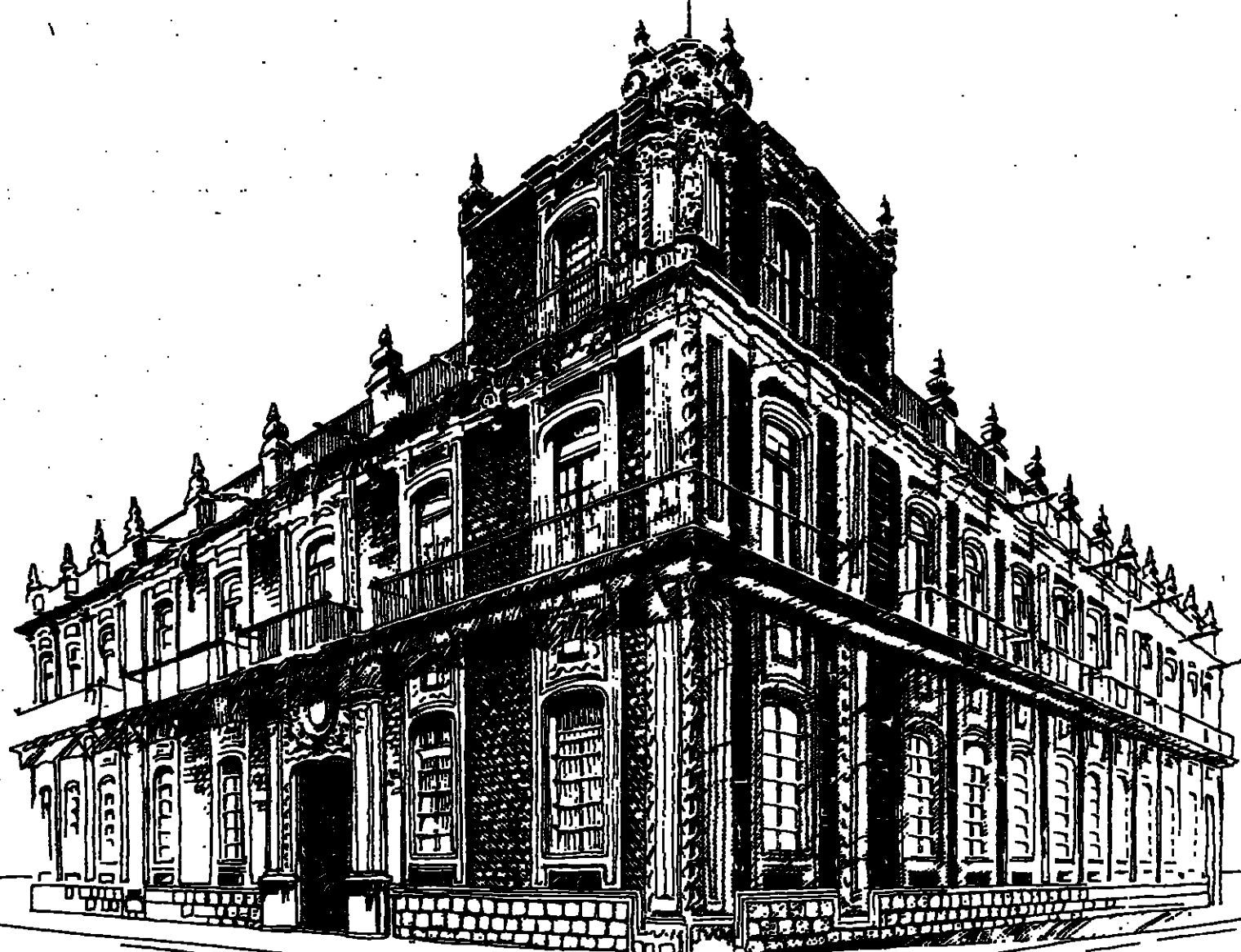
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISING

October 8, 1979

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										
12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Open
High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										

Banamex in London: your direct financial link between Europe and Mexico.



PALACE OF THE COUNTS OF SAN MATEO DE VALPARAISO, FINISHED IN 1772. HEADQUARTERS OF BANCO NACIONAL DE MEXICO, S.A.

With the recent opening of our branch office in London, Banamex now makes doing business with Mexico easier than ever before. We offer a full range of banking services to expedite all your business transactions.

Banamex has been one of Mexico's leading banks since 1884, and its current assets exceed 7 billion U.S. dollars. Wherever you do business in Mexico, Banamex is there, with over 550 branches.

That is why, when doing business with Mexico, Banamex is your direct financial link.

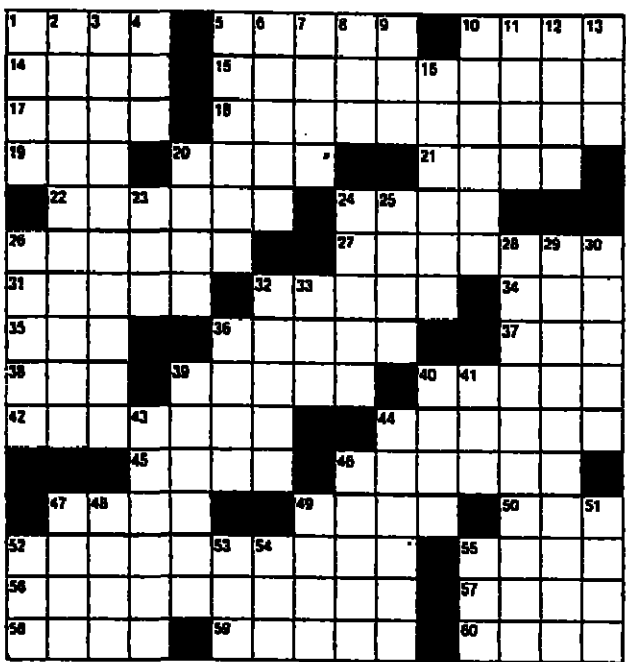
BANAMEX
Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
London Branch: Winchester House
77 London Wall
London EC 2
Telephone: 441-6389171



Banamex
Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
A Private Banking Institution.

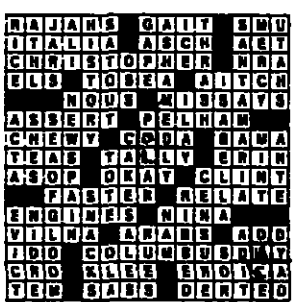
LONDON-PARIS-MADRID-TOKYO-NEW YORK-LOS ANGELES. Affiliated banks in California and London.

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 — up (stimulates)
5 Consolidate
10 "virumque cano"
14 Word with marine or plane
15 — Guinea (African republic)
17 Rotate
18 Slapstick prop
19 "God shed grace on thee" — Be gone!
20 Lack
22 Pardonable
24 Kind of song
26 Dull, spiritless people
27 Spills the beans
31 Land holdings
32 Snow or soap follower
34 — Saud
35 "Little Red Book" author
36 Relinquish, as rights
- DOWN**
- 37 Sine — non
38 Quantity of heat: Abbr.
39 Rough
40 Use oakum or tar on a boat
42 Roman police officers
44 Word of honor
45 Declaim violently
46 Hunting expedition
47 Be footloose
48 Public eminence
50 Electric
52 Extra income
55 Stengel's widow
56 Sung or chanted in alternation
57 Crowd
58 Filing
59 Operatic recitative
60 Fencing weapon
- 1 Course
2 Use double talk

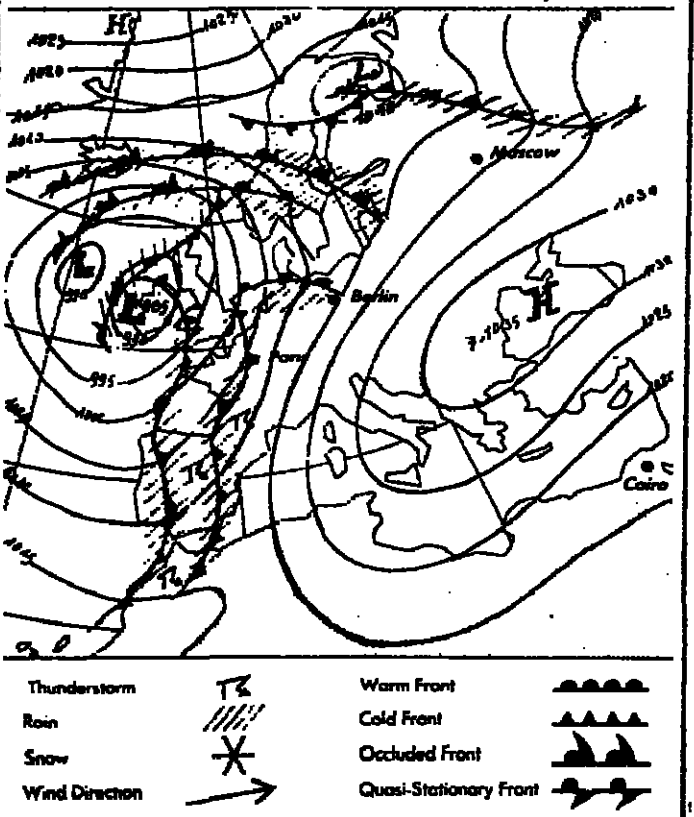
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALBANY	21	F	OVERCAST	MADRID	21	F	CLOUDY
AMSTERDAM	20	48	Cloudy	MILAN	20	48	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	46	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	44	Cloudy	MOSCOW	18	44	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	43	Fair	MUNICH	17	43	Fair
BERLIN	16	42	Fair	NEW YORK	16	42	Fair
BRUSSELS	15	41	Cloudy	PARIS	15	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	40	Fair	PRAGUE	14	40	Fair
CASABLANCA	13	39	Cloudy	ROME	13	39	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	38	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	12	38	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	11	37	Overcast	TEL AVIV	11	37	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	36	Overcast	TOKYO	10	36	Overcast
EDINBURGH	9	35	Overcast	TUNIS	9	35	Overcast
FLORENCE	8	34	Fair	VIENNA	8	34	Fair
FRANKFURT	7	33	Fair	WARSAW	7	33	Fair
GENEVA	6	32	Overcast	WASHINGTON	6	32	Overcast
Helsinki	5	31	Overcast	ZURICH	5	31	Overcast
HOUSTON	4	30	Overcast				
ISTANBUL	3	29	Overcast				
LAS PALMAS	2	28	Overcast				
LISBON	1	27	Overcast				
LONDON	0	26	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	-1	25	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



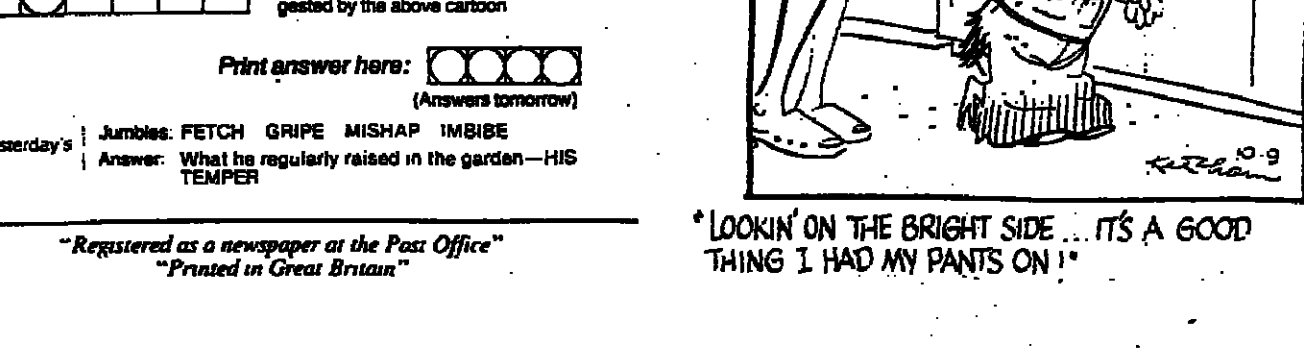
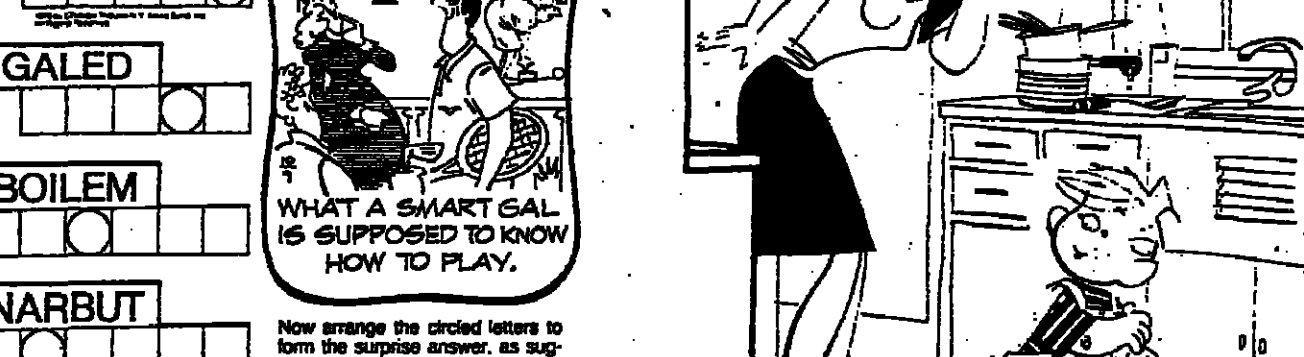
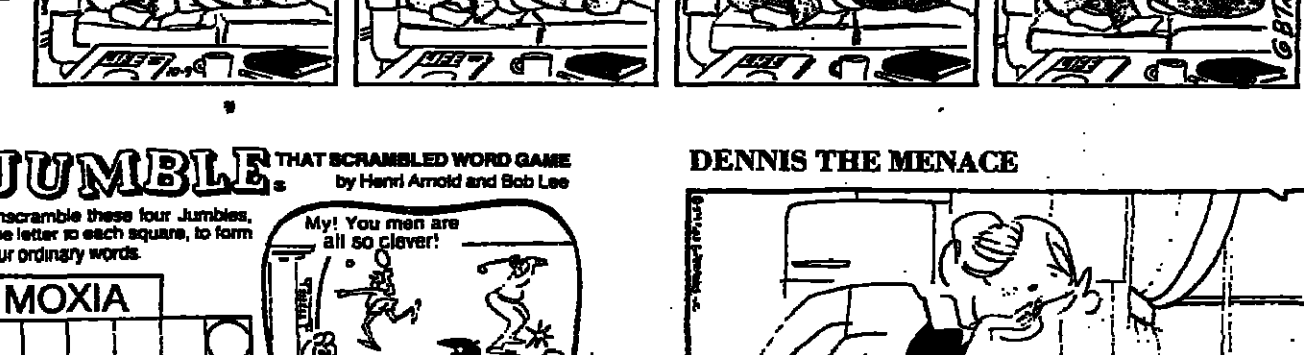
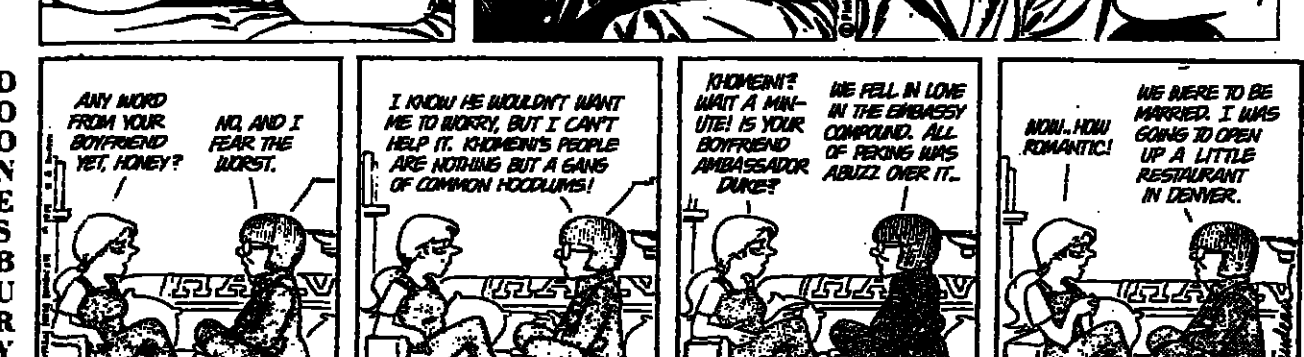
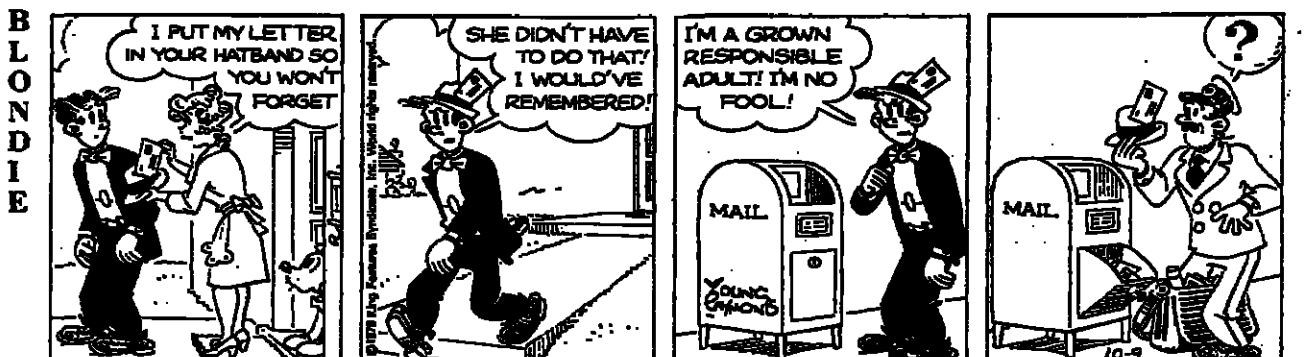
Shotgun Stops Engine in Its Tracks

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 8 (UPI) — Dale Green shot a diesel locomotive, bringing it to a dead halt.

He had chased the runaway Southern Pacific locomotive for 20 miles Saturday before he got it within range and stopped it with a single shotgun blast into the engine's air lines, activating the emergency braking system.

The railroad foreman was on duty near Piacacho Peak north of Tucson when two of the company's engines, connected back to back, began rolling down the track with no engineer aboard.

Mr. Green grabbed a shotgun, jumped into a car with another employee and began following the engines. Some 20 miles down the track, the automobile came alongside the locomotive and Mr. Green fired the disabling blast.



BOOKS

THE RIGHT STUFF

By Tom Wolfe, Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 436 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ITS ancient history, of course — the story of the Mercury manned-space-flight project, which Tom Wolfe tells in "The Right Stuff," his seventh published narrative since "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test" appeared 11 years ago. But what wicked fun it is to watch Wolfe put the antiseptic space program into the traces of his inimitable verbal cadenzas. It's a little like hearing the story of Jesus of Nazareth through the lips of the Chicago nightclub comedian Lord Buckley. ("Heah come de Mazz... STOMPIN' on de waves!")

Here, for extreme example, is Wolfe on the photograph of the original seven astronauts "wives that appeared on the cover of the Sept. 21, 1959, issue of Life magazine: 'Every suggestion of a well-to-do, an electrolysis line, a furze of lipstick, a bag, a bump, a crack of lipstick, a rogue cilia of hair, an uneven set of lips had disappeared in the magic of photo retouching. Their pictures all looked like the pictures girls can remember from their high-school yearbooks — in which so many zits, hickies, whiteheads, blackheads, goopheads, goobers, pipe, acne trenches, boil volcanoes, candy-bar pustules, rash marks, tooth-brace lumps and other blemishes have been scraped off by the photography studio, you look like you had just healed over from plastic surgery.'

Gossip

What's going on in "The Right Stuff" besides the restoration of the zits and rogue cilia of hair to the face of the U.S. space program? Well, there's gossip going on, of course: about how the test-pilot fraternity looked down on the early astronauts for being trained monkeys in a capsule ("spam in a can") instead of pilots in control of their craft; about the real feelings of the original seven for one another and the tension that arose between the upright John Glenn and some of the others over their after-hours behavior, particularly with the "juicy little girls" who materialized wherever they trained; and about what National Aeronautics and Space Administration engineers really felt about the flights of Gus Grissom and Scott Carpenter and the possibility that they had secretly panicked.

And there is humor going on: some of it arising from funny incidents, like the rebellion of several of the men against the rigors of the medical tests at Lovelock Clinic in Albuquerque, N.M. (the facility's need of good samples was a special object of their jape); much of it is the result of Wolfe's talent for description, such as the passage in which one crucial test of the Mercury capsule-and-rocket system fails, and only the capsule's tiny escape tower flies up and then descends under a parachute, looking to the high gathering of VIPs on the beach like "a little party favor" or "a cork popping out of a bottle of Spumante."

And there is language going on, of course — elaborate Wolfesque metaphors involving the pyramid a test pilot must climb — an ever-ascending zigzag, for Pete's sake — to join the true brotherhood of those with "the right stuff," or the idea of single combat (David against Goliath); John Glenn against the mysterious Soviet chief engineer who kept beating America to the punch in the late 1950s, which explains, in Wolfe at least, why America made such heroes of the magnificent seven.

Yet there is nothing in "The Right Stuff" that goes on for its own sake. Everything serves the cause of social history and adds up to a marvelously lucid account of why the Kennedy administration felt it had to make a holy crusade of the Mercury Program and why people in the United States put away their plowshares and joined the throng. And at last a reporter has penetrated the plastic facade of NASA — a facade so thick that even Norman Mailer was repelled by it and tossed back into the cauldron of his imagination — and has shown us what the people who worked behind the facade were like.

Parody

The only vaguely troubling thing about "The Right Stuff" is a problem familiar in Wolfe's writing. Because his effectiveness depends on his parodying whatever he writes about, he seems to be ridiculing simply everything he touches. And because he is so good at characterizing people according to their possessions and styles, everything about them gets reduced to appearances, as if a man could be known by his way of speaking or a woman by her zits and rogue cilia of hair.

Over the long haul, there is something profoundly superficial about Wolfe's narrative technique. But fortunately, there has rarely been an enterprise that depended more strongly on superficial appearances than the early U.S. space crusade. In Wolfe, it has found its ideal model. And he in turn has found his perfect subject.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Artists' Center Gets \$375,000

PARIS (HT) — The American Center for Students and Artists in Paris has received a \$375,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to finance the center's artist-in-residence program. The grant, to be spread out over the next three years, is intended to bring American artists from a variety of disciplines into contact with students and young professionals in Paris.

The center has been in existence for 48 years at 261 Boulevard Raspail and is a nonprofit institution. The new team under the chairmanship of Judith Pissar started a varied program of activities last year that offered sessions with such artists as composer John Cage, choreographer-dancer Merce Cunningham, composer Philip Glass, blues harmonica player Sugar Blue, poet Allen Ginsberg and the Solaris Dance Company.

For coming year, the center has announced that more than 75 artists will be in residence or perform there, among them Andre Gregory, Jannis Xenakis, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, Robert Dick, Henry Smith and the Solaris Dance Company.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN two 19th-century whist players could not find a third and a fourth, they sometimes played "double dummy," a form of the game in which each player had a dummy hand exposed. This took all the guesswork out of the game, for the opponent's hand could be identified by subtraction.

So the name of this long-forgotten and rather dull pastime is used by bridge players to refer to a situation in which there is complete information and both sides make the best possible plays at every point.

Sometimes a deal progresses to a point where a player knows all he needs to know about the opposing cards. He is then "solving a double-dummy problem."

Many actions at the bridge table are practical simply because the game is not double-dummy. The opponents will not always find the best lead or the best shift. Consider for example, the diagramed deal.

Looking at all four hands, three no-trump is a ridiculous contract, for West will lead a heart, and the result will be down two. But it was a fair gamble in the context of practical play.

The normal course for South was to pass his partner's overall of two clubs, but there was some justification for his aggressive two-no-trump bid. If a finesse was needed in clubs, it was virtually sure to succeed; and the knowledge that West had opened the bidding would be of general assistance in the play.

Looking just at the North-South hands, one fears a heart lead. But since West opened one diamond, the odds are substantially against his holding four hearts, and if he does have such a holding he may not find the lead.

West tried a spade. Believing that

South held the heart king and that that suit should wait.

This spade was welcome in South, but he still could not count nine tricks. In some circumstances, it might have been right to play low from dummy, guaranteeing two tricks in the suit. But South could not afford to risk the possibility that East held J-10-x of spades, and therefore an entry to lead hearts.

The spade queen was the first trick, and the closed hand was entered with a club lead to play the diamond jack. West covered with the queen, and when the king won, South had eight tricks.

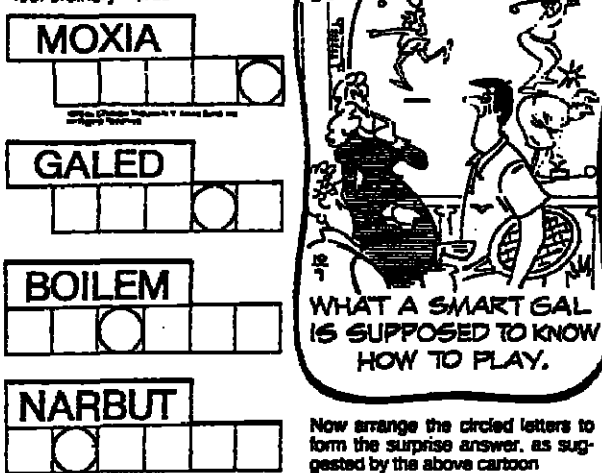
South could have cashed all his clubs with the expectation of an easy play against West, but this would have meant some tricky discarding and play against West.

There was a simpler way. He took one more club trick and led the diamond eight. West was welcome to take his four tricks but then had to give South his ninth trick in spades, hearts or diamonds. The remaining clubs were cashed at the finish.

NORTH			
♠ Q5			
♥ K3			
♦ K32			
♣ AKQ742			
WEST (D)			
♠ AJ42		♥ K53	
♥ AQ85		♦ 10842	
♦ AQ93		♣ 54	
♣ 6		♠ 453	
SOUTH			
♠ K87			
♥ KJ			
♦ J76			
♣ J98			
Both sides were vulnerable: The bid			
Dir:	North	East	South
Wg:	2	3	2
Pas:	10	3	2
Pass:	3	3	2
Pass:	3	3	2
West led the spade two.			

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

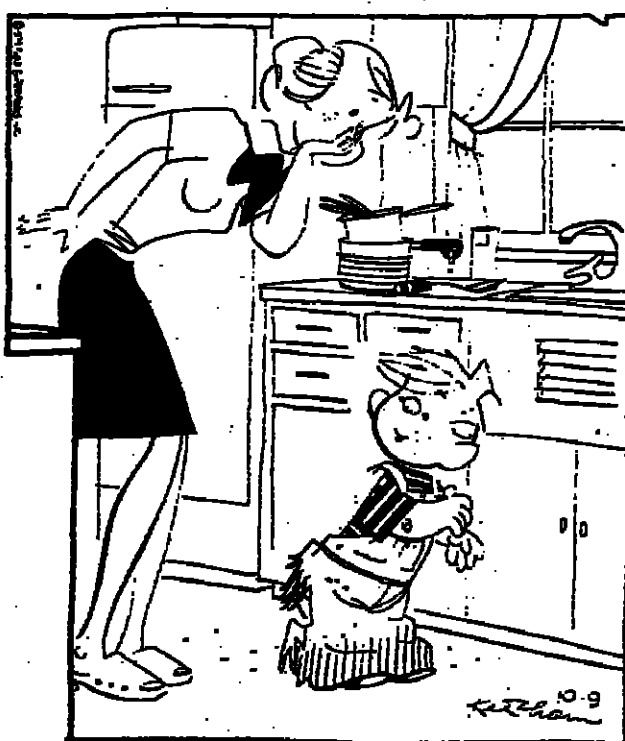


Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FETCH GRIPE MISHAP IMBIBE

Answer: What he regularly raised in the garden — HIS TEMPER

DENNIS THE MENACE



*LOOKIN' ON THE BRIGHT SIDE... IT'S A GOOD THING I HAD MY PANTS ON!

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

